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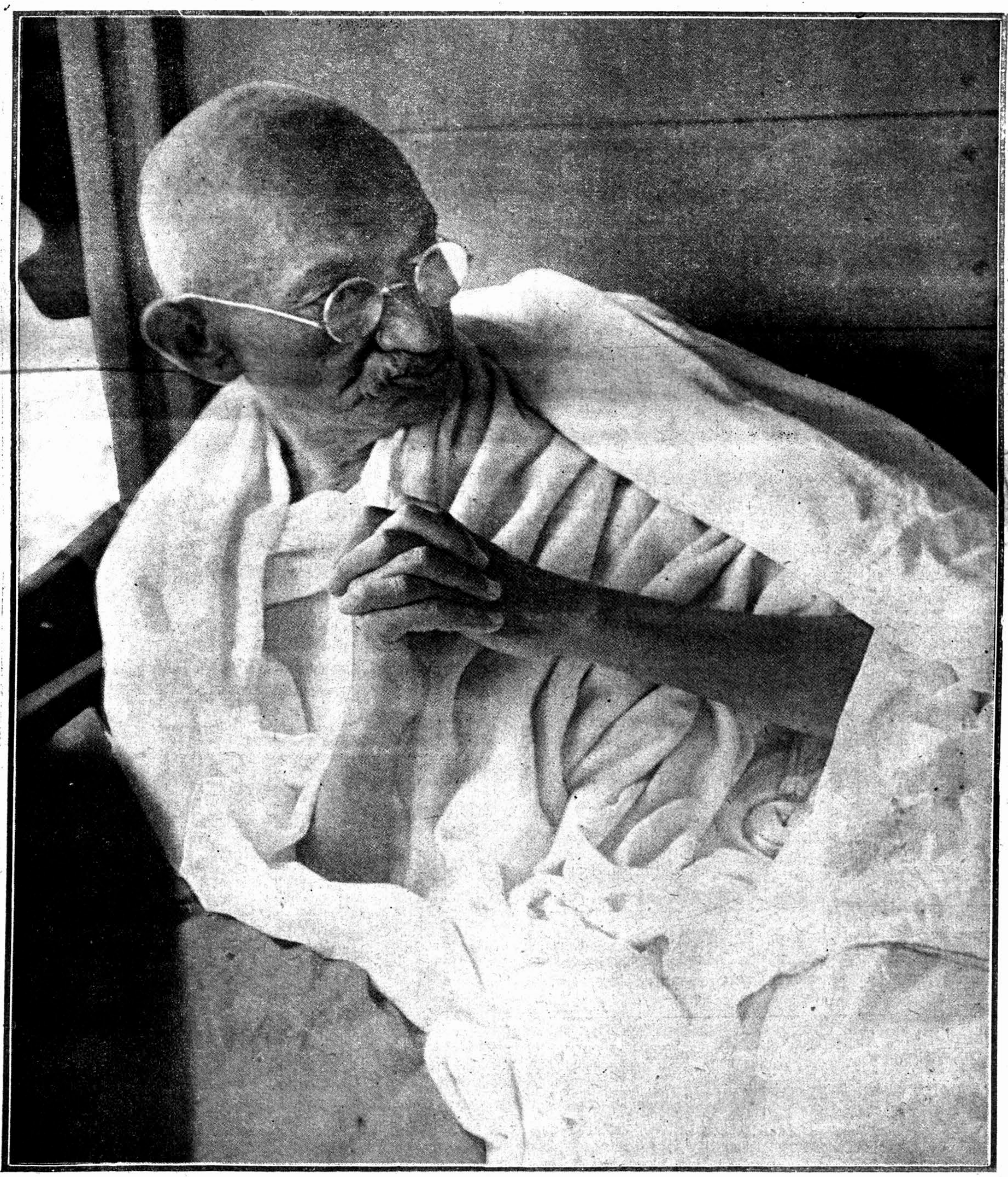
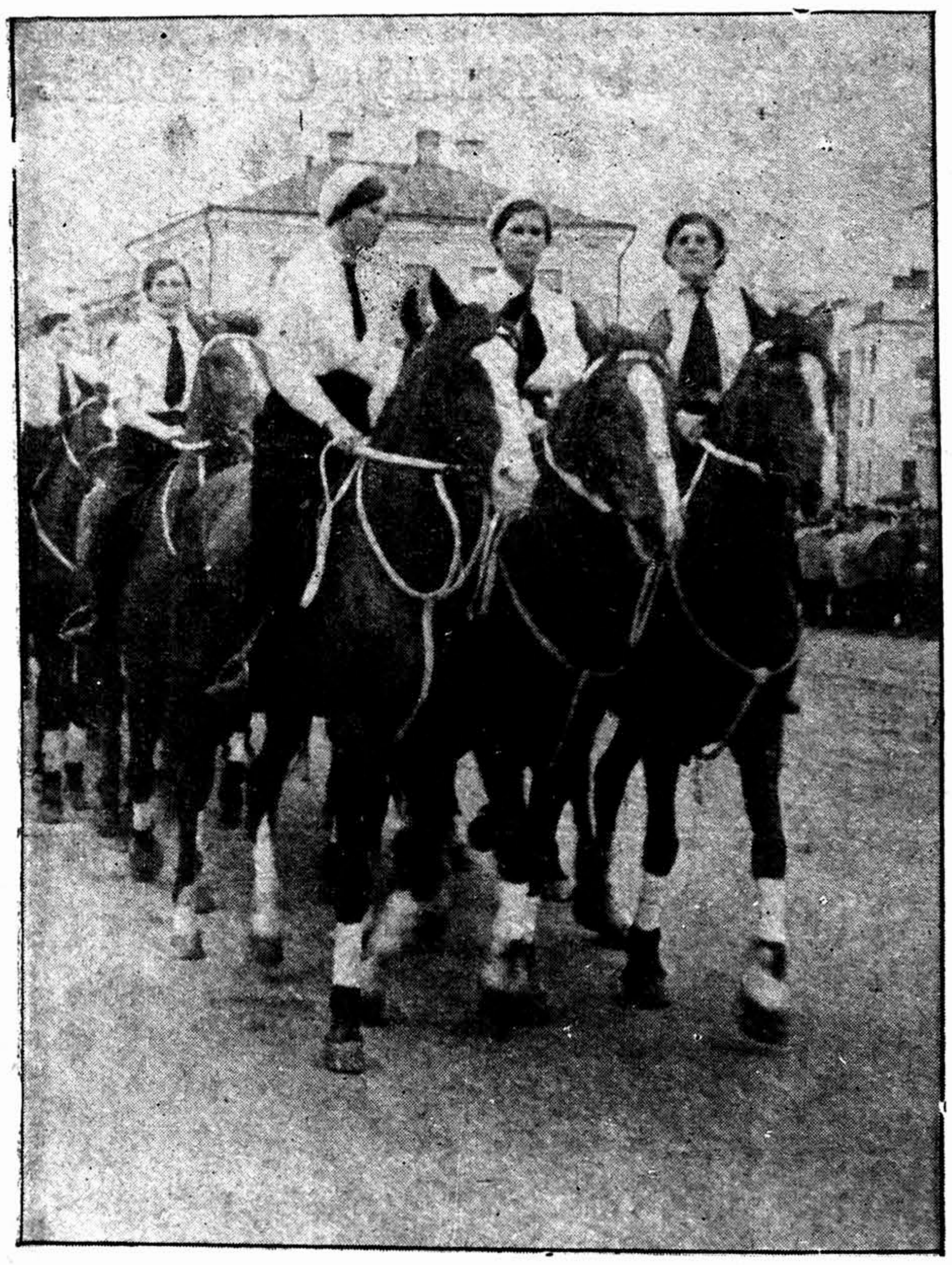
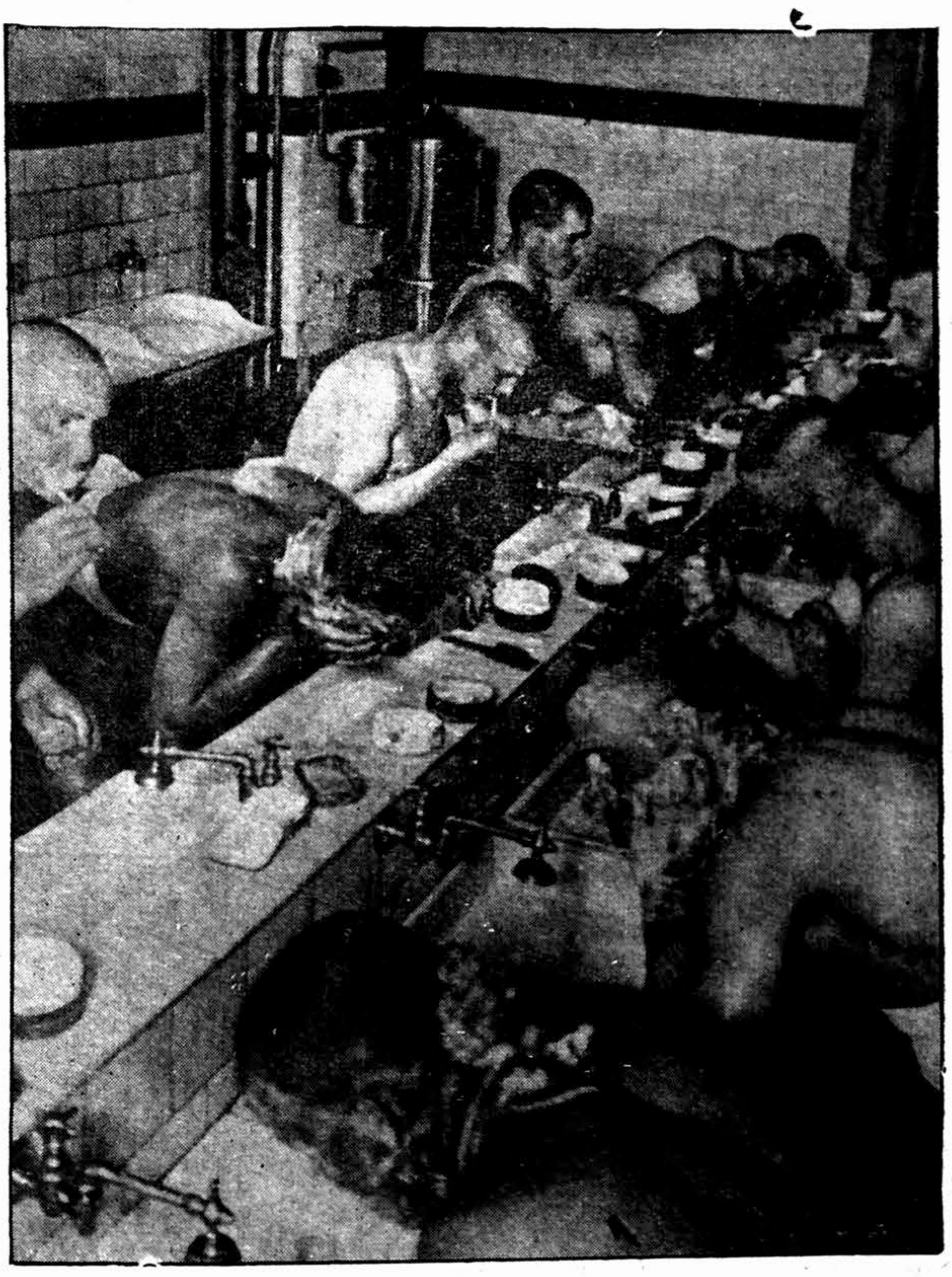


Non-Violence is the Eternal Law, violence is only the law of expediency.—MAHATMA GANDHI.



Russian military riding schools.



Russian soldiers in their barracks having their morning wash.

These models of Radio City, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Empire State building and other giant skyscrapers of New York, form a wonderful panorama at the world's Fair.

Babies at the Duchess of York's Hospital sunbathing outside their model house while the nurse reads to them stories.

Stalin and Voroshiloff.

Miriam Verne, Hitler's Favourite Dancer.

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A Beacon To Generations To Come

World-Wide Tributes To Mahatma Gandhi

GANDHI is unique in political history. He has invented an entirely new and humane technique for the liberation struggle of an oppressed people and carried it out with the greatest energy and devotion. . . We are fortunate and should be grateful that fate has bestowed upon us so luminous a contemporary—a beacon to the generations to come. —ALBERT EINSTEIN.

* * * *

Gandhi is the great soul, the Mahatma, of our day, the youthful prophet of a redeemed humanity, a regenerated society, of a world yet to be born, a world already, if we also will but do our part, in its birth-throes.—STEPHEN HOBHOUSE.

* * * *

He holds his place with Lao-tse, Buddha, Zoroaster, Jesus, as one of the supreme religious prophets of all time.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.

* * * *

Unsteadily, tentatively but already visible in outline, an Indian nation is emerging and Mr. Gandhi is its maker.—RICHARD FREUD.

* * * *

Wielding like Rousseau's legislation, "an authority which is no authority," he has created a general will, and made India a nation. By the sublime sincerity of his moral courage he restored to the masses of his fellow-countrymen their self-respect and a belief in their own humanity. And in doing so he has changed the course of history and decided the future of a great part of the human race.—PROF. JOHN MACMURRAY.

* * * *

Mahatma Gandhi must be saluted as the twentieth century saint who stands uniquely alone, and who both by teaching and example points the way to salvation in a world, which, if it heed him not, is doomed to self-destruction.—ETHEL MANNIN.

* * * *

In a world where the rulers of nations are relying more and more upon brute force and the nations trusting their lives and hopes to systems which represent the very denial of law and brotherhood, Mr. Gandhi stands out as an isolated and most impressive figure. He is a ruler obeyed by millions, not because they fear him but because they love him, not as the master of wealth and secret police and machine-guns, but, as holding that spiritual authority which, when it dares to assert itself, seems to reduce almost to impotence the values of the material world.—PROF. GILBERT MURRAY.

* * * *

What other living man, looking back on the record of seventy years, can survey achievements such as these—leadership in uplifting the spirit and exalting the dignity of a vast nation; leadership in showing the world of to-day and of to-morrow that the greatest results in the field of public affairs can be won by the sheer power of the human spirit, without the brutality of force; leadership in rescuing from a degradation, that has lasted through century after century, tens of millions of the victims of injustice?—RT. HON. VISCOUNT SAMUEL.

* * * *

. . . a hundred years hence—or probably a thousand years hence, for man is still an infant in the kingdom of the spirit—when all the present military dictators of Europe and those who think like them will have long been dust in their graves and the barbarous armaments which they are piling up have gone the same way, the spiritual weapon forged by this frail Hindu will have been universally adopted and the nations of the earth will bless him for having pointed out to them a higher and a better way—a way which alone is really worthy of human beings. Then he will be recognised by all as a true messenger of God, whose message, like that of Buddha, Christ or Muhammad, is not confined to one country or nation.—PROF. D. S SARMA.

* * * *

His life is an example that can be followed in its details of everydayness, for it reduces the fussy complexities of the world into their original God-given simplicities, whereby alone shall happiness and prosperity become restored to the human and sub-human family.—DR. G. S. ARUNDALE

* * * *

Among the greatest men on the public stage of the world to-day are two Asiatics—Gandhi and Chiang-Kai-Shek, both moving immense masses of men along noble lines to a destiny which in essence is one with the high Christian ideal which the West has received but no longer seriously practices.—RT. HON. J. C. SMUTS.

* * * *

To be true, to be simple, to be pure and gentle of heart, to remain cheerful and contented in sorrow and danger, to love life and not to fear death, to serve the Spirit and not to be haunted by the spirits of the dead, nothing better has ever been taught or lived since the world first began.—SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN.

* * * *

His spirit is like a great energy that has the power of uniting men because it affects some inner sensitivity and draws them together. This mysterious and marvellous energy is called love. Love is the only force that can bring about a real union between men. —DR. MARIA MONTESSORI.

* * * *

Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest living exponent of successful pacifism. He has demonstrated that pacifism in action can be a force in world-politics.—LAURENCE HOUSMAN.

* * * *

In M. K. Gandhi is to be found an integration of life. He is never standing apart, the spiritually superior-aloof. If he is a Mahatma or Great Soul, he is also a man of the people amongst the people.—CARL HEATH.

* * * *

India has the glory of being led by one who is a man amongst men and yet, what is a puzzle to the contemporary world, has developed into a miracle, a frail being who is a real phenomenon, a Sthithaprajna, yea an avatar, one who has elevated politics to the sublimity of a religion, charged the conflicts of society with a high ethical and humanitarian touch, and strives to hasten the advent of that far-off Divine event, the Parliament of Man and the Federation of the World.—DR. B. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA.

* * * *

The name of Gandhi even in his lifetime has passed beyond the meaning of an individual to the meaning of a way of living in our troubled modern world. In the midst of unrestrained and evil force, what for me has been of the greatest significance is the reaffirmation of this way of living.—MRS. PEARL BUCK.

MY CREDO

Non-violence is the first article of my faith. It is also the last article of my creed.

* * * *

Most religious men I have met are politicians in disguise: I, however, who wear the guise of a politician, am at heart a religious man.

* * * *

For me there are no politics devoid of religion. They subserve religion. Politics bereft of religion are a death-trap because they kill the soul.

* * * *

Non-violence is the law of our species as violence is the law of the brute. The spirit lies dormant in the brute and he knows no law but that of physical might. The dignity of man requires obedience to a higher law—to the strength of the spirit.

* * * *

I would risk violence a thousand times rather than emasculation of the race. I would rather have India resort to arms to defend her honour than she should in a cowardly manner become or remain a helpless victim to her own dishonour. But I believe that non-violence is infinitely superior to violence. My interest in India's freedom will cease if she adopts violent means. For their fruit will be not freedom, but slavery.

* * * *

God has chosen me as His instrument for presenting non-violence to India for dealing with her many ills. . . My faith in non-violence remains as strong as ever. I am quite sure that not only should it answer all our requirements in our own country, but that it should, if properly applied, prevent the bloodshed that is going on outside India and is threatening to overthrow the Western world.

* * * *

The greatest menace to the world to-day is the growing, exploiting, irresponsible imperialism which through the enslavement of India is threatening the independent existence and expansion of the weaker races of the world.

* * * *

To find Truth completely is to realise oneself and one's destiny, i.e. to become perfect. I am painfully conscious of my imperfections, and therein lies all the strength I possess, because it is a rare thing for a man to know his own limitations.

* * * *

If I have to be re-born, I should wish to be born an untouchable so that I may share their sorrows, sufferings and the affronts levelled at them, in order that I may endeavour to free myself and them from that miserable condition.

* * * *

I recognise no God except the God that is to be found in the hearts of the dumb millions. They do not recognise His presence; I do. And I worship the God that is Truth, or Truth which is God, through the service of these millions.

—M. K. GANDHI.

The tributes to Mahatma Gandhi appearing on this page have been culled mostly from the work "Mahatma Gandhi: Essays and Reflections on his Life and Work, presented to him on his seventieth Birthday," edited by Sir S. Radhakrishnan and just published by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin (7s. 6d. net.)

SOVIET SIDELIGHTS

(Two weeks ago we published a number of "Nazi Nuggets." The following "Soviet Sidelights" will be also found equally interesting in view of Russia's rape of Poland. The following quotations regarding aggression and all that are taken from the official Russian Press).

JULY 30, 1939, "Izvestia", organ of the Soviet Government, says: "The Bolsheviks in 1914 to 1918 were not pacifists and all the more are not to-day. They stand for the creation of a general Peace Front capable of halting the further development of Fascist aggression—a Peace Front founded on full reciprocity, full equality of rights, and an honest sincerity and resolute repudiation of the disastrous policy of non-intervention.'

"The second imperialist war has already begun. The whole world knows Germany to be the aggressor."

* * * *

May 11, 1939, "Izvestia" says: "If Britain and France really wish to set up a barrier to aggression in Europe, they must form a united pact of mutual assistance, if possible between the four principal Powers in Europe—Britain, France, the U.S.S.R. and Poland—or at least the first three.

"An arrangement should be made by which these three should guarantee other Powers in Central Europe which are under menace of aggression."

* * * *

April 9, 1939. "Izvestia" says, "Only a system of collective security, based on the thesis of the indivisibility of world peace, can put the aggressors in bonds."

* * * *

April 2, 1939. "Izvestia," says, "All efforts to appease Germany through negotiation should be abandoned. The democracies should again adopt a policy of resisting aggression and of collective security. In this case they can count on the full support of the only country which bears no responsibility for Munich."

* * * *

February 24, 1939. "Izvestia" says, "A Soviet war for the defence of the Socialist regime against the Fascist aggressors for their complete destruction is going to be the most just and most holy of wars."

* * * *

July 31, 1939, "Pravda," organ of the Russian Communist Party, says: "The Soviet nation hates imperialist war.

"The Soviet people know that the onslaught of the Fascist aggressors can only be stopped by an effective front of the peace-loving States, and are ready to take part in the organisation of a genuine Peace Front.

"Only resolute and unyielding force can halt the march of the aggressors."

* * * *

August 15, 1939, "Pravda" says: "The war of the Soviet Union against Fascism will be the most just and lawful of all the wars of humanity. The best means of defence is a violent offensive for the complete annihilation of the adversary in his own territory.

"To annihilate the adversary means to annihilate Fascism, raise the workers against it, and help them in their war against Fascism."

* * * *

March 10, 1939. Stalin in his speech to the Eighteenth Communist Party Congress said, "The policy of non-intervention is equal to connivance at aggression.

"We stand for rendering support to nations which have fallen prey to aggression and are fighting for their independence."

* * * *

May 31, 1939. Molotov, Russian Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, says in the Soviet Parliament, "Our task is to check the further development of aggression and to this end to establish a reliable and effective defensive front of the non-aggressive Powers."

* * * *

August 29, 1938. "Izvestia" says, "Britain is to be blamed for sacrificing Czech interests to her own schemes for reaching an agreement with Germany, instead of giving an unconditional guarantee to defend the Czech State if attacked."

* * * *

March 17, 1936, Litvinov, Russian Foreign Secretary, says, "Every State signing a pact of non-aggression with Germany is immobilised by her in case of Germany's attack on a third State.

"If there is no article releasing one party from the pact in the event of an attack by the other party on a third State, Hitler's proposed system of non-aggression pacts comes down to the principle of localising war.

"This proposal of Herr Hitler creates in my mind the impression that we are dealing with a new attempt to partition Europe, into two parts or several parts, so that by guaranteeing non-aggression against the one part freedom of action may be gained for attack against another part of Europe."

* * * *

September 28, 1936, Litvinov says: "There are a few countries which are ready to seek salvation in neutrality. If they really believe that they them-

(Continued On Page 32)

THE EDITOR'S LAMENT

To "The Others"

N. B. editor—one who prepares the work of others for publication, one who conducts a newspaper or periodical.

to edit—to prepare an edition of (another's work); set in order for publication (material chiefly provided by others).

(The Concise Oxford Dictionary).

We beg you humbly on our knees;
Send us a contribution, please!
Year in, year out, we do our best
To please you, with great zeal and zest.

But now it really is your turn
The "midnight oil" for us to burn!
Send in an article or two:
We'll gladly "polish" them for you.

Send in those tales you wrote last year—
They're just what we are wanting here!
Send in that stuff you wrote last week:
'Tis such as these we ever seek.

We'll "edit" it with might and main.
You'll never know your work again!
We'll trim it up, and cut it down.
The labour's ours,—yours the renown!

The editor—his hair's turned white—
Why does he sigh from morn till night?
To "edit" was his chief delight;
Just look upon his wretched plight.

His eye grows sad, his spirits faint—
His state of mind what brush can paint,
When "matter" simply cometh not,
And he himself must write the lot???

His stout red pencil and his blue,
Before him idle lie—('tis true.)
The blame, O Reader, lies with you:
Your past you now will surely rue!

We're not alone in our distress:
From weekly and from monthly press
We gather that our colleagues too,
Like us are feeling dark, dark blue.

In every land beneath the sun,
The editor's lament is one:
He does the work, the luckless wight,
While "others" keep well out of sight!

What is your answer going to be?
We hope the best—well, we shall see!
So quit your sleepy unconcern,
And send us something by return!

—Miss H. KOHN.

"MY, WHAT A LOVELY VIEW!"

(—"The Gazette", Montreal.)

"Society of Friends of the Soviet Union, Berlin Section".

(—"De Groene Amsterdammer".)

"Shall he put on the uniform and work for peace, or, as a pirate, help loot Europe?"

(—"De Groene Amsterdammer")

U. S. Neutrality Laws: "Stay there while I go home".

(—"St. Louis Post—Despatch")

Can Man Predict The Future?

By
Prof. C. E. M. JOAD

No—And Yes: A Challenge Accepted

Can man predict the future? Yes, definitely—or the conclusions of nearly every scientist who has explored the phenomena of Psychical Research are wrong. C. E. M. Joad, the distinguished philosopher and scientist, tells here his reasons for believing that precognition is not yet a proven fact. His challenge is accepted by other writers, whose experiences of successful predictions are appended.

I have been asked if I have had a personal experience of a prediction proving true? There have been few—I doubt if there have been any—in my life. In spite of the imposing array of evidence in Mr. Dunne's remarkable book, "An Experiment With Time," tending to show that we can in dreams experience the future, I, for my part, am far from being convinced that the future is in any sense predictable.

I am in general disposed, for philosophic reasons, to believe in the freedom of the human will; and if the will is in fact free to make the future as it pleases, no prediction can ever have more than a probability value.

A certain amount of personal experience of clairvoyants and others has only served to reinforce this general view. In no case have I received from another human being a prediction relating to my future which, in the rare cases in which such predictions have turned out to be true, could not have been made by normal methods—by the normal methods of probability and inference. I say "from another human being," for I am not certain that non-human agencies, if such exist, may not sometimes give us information about the future. Let me explain.

As a young man I used to practise divination by means of the "tumbler." The method is simple and familiar. The letters of the alphabet are arranged in a circle on a table. An inverted wine glass or tumbler is placed in the middle of the circle. The "Sitters" place their fingertips upon the upturned bottom of the glass and in due course it begins to move. The movements may be rapid, even violent, and sometimes they take the form of touching the letters. The letters so touched may be found to spell words, and the words to make what are called messages. On one occasion, many years ago, I spent a long summer vacation on an island off the coast of Brittany. There were five of us, a reading party, and often in the evening we would experiment with the tumbler.

We received long and involved messages, but on no occasion—so it seemed to us—did the content of the messages yield any item of information which could not have been known to one or other of us, either consciously, or—for I feel fairly sure that none of us was cheating in the ordinary sense—in the sense in which the unconscious may retain the memory of facts which the conscious has forgotten. We are anxious to get such information and for we did not see why it should not be turned to our profit—though of racing.

Of this subject we were completely ignorant; except for the Derby we did not know the name of a single race. But presently one of us remembered the name of the Cesarewitch. When or where the race was run, or what sort of race it was we did not know, but we asked the tumbler who would win the next Cesarewitch. The tumbler immediately responded by spelling out the letters of the word "Romola." Shortly afterwards the reading party broke up.

I had forgotten all about this incident when, months later, I received a postcard from one of my friends asking if I had seen the list of horses running in the Cesarewitch. Puzzled by the request, I looked in the paper, and then I remembered; for there, sure enough, included in the list, was the name Romola. Excitedly we met and laid various bets on the horse, amounting in one case to a considerable sum. The beast was scratched two days before the race. Coincidence? Perhaps, or some mischievous intelligence seeking to delude and discomfort those who pry into these mysteries.

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German Bombardment Predicted

I have had so many weird experiences which might well be described as psychic—or prophetic—that my difficulty it not to recall one, but to decide which to give preference to.

There is a saying that 'Self-preservation is the first law of nature' and possibly it is this truth which leads me to describe as outstanding the one experience which probably saved my life.

Most people will be able to recall the terrible bombardment of Scarborough. I happened to be living there at the time and, strange though it may seem, the previous evening I was able to prophesy exactly many of the details of that terrible raid.

I was so impressed with the foreboding and the definite knowledge which seemed to come to me—it was to the effect that the next morning the town would be bombarded by German gun-boats—that I actually went up to my mother's house and begged her to go away to friends a few miles inland. I did this because she had a weak heart Unfortunately, she would not listen to me and suffered greatly during the raid.

I sent one of my clerks back to her London home and then found that the house she lived in had been blown to pieces!

As the house I stayed at was on the sea front, I prepared for the raid by getting all my pictures downstairs from the attic sure enough a shell struck the roof; but upon retiring I informed everyone that at the first gunshot they must all run downstairs. This we did, so that no one was hurt. I had some goods stored at the local repository and made the remark that mine would be the ones damaged and no others. Sure enough, when my small claim was settled, I was informed that such was the case!

THOMAS INCH.
The famous physical culture specialist.

◆ ◆ ◆

Noted Spiritualist's Experience

In the early days of my investigation I did not visit mediums. With other members of my family we sat at home, the means of communication being a small wooden table and we met once a week. Careful and exact notes were taken of each message received. Some excellent evidence of identity was received from my paternal grandfather, who died some years before in the West of England and who was able to give us information concerning his internal and private life, which no one present in the circle could have known. We regularly put up the request to him for messages which should be evidential and after a few months he seemed to set himself to the task of finding bits of information which had high evidential value.

I was at that time an apprentice bound by indentures, and had 2½ years to serve to complete my time. The business was a flourishing one, but one Thursday night my grandfather spelled out the message "you will be leaving your job in 10 weeks." I laughed and said "That is impossible. I am bound by indentures." Again the message was repeated and he added "You will go to work for Mr. Richmond." I knew a man by the name of Richmond who was an ordinary workman at the trade and I laughed at the idea of going to work for a man who employed nobody. The whole message was so ridiculous that it was speedily dismissed from my mind, though carefully inscribed in our records.

It was eight or ten months later that I was running through the records and came across this particular prediction and I was clearly astonished, for the prediction had come literally true. Mr. Davies, for whom I worked and who was a man of middle age, suddenly died, his illness was unexpected since he was a man in the prime of life, but on his death the business was wound up and I was handed my indentures. I was out of work a few days and then was called upon by Mr Richmond, who told me he had just been appointed foreman of another firm and offered me an engagement. I accepted his offer, was engaged as an improver and finished my apprenticeship there.

(Continued on Page 28)

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Co-operation In Denmark

Economic Crisis Has Brought Bitter Pill For Freedom—Loving Danish People In The Form Of Govt. Regulations

MRS. KAMALADEVI here reviews the Co-operative movement, both rural and urban, in Denmark. She refers to the blow the economic crisis has dealt to a great system which the people have built up as the basis of their economic life. "The present economic vartex has a kind of fatalism about it. What is the alternative? While the larger section of the world still pursues its vile, crazy system, co-operation in some small countries cannot save them, for no country can isolate itself. It is the world system that has to change, if even the benefits of co-operation—limited though they are—are to be felt."

By

KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA

The Producers' Society is the chief characteristic of Denmark and it bears the impress of the farmers who initiated and promoted co-operation, for instance, the liability provision which pledges jointly all their property. Compared with this is the wholesale which has a large admixture of townsfolk who have introduced limited liability. It does not demand, as it once did, from its members, the co-operative stores, joint liability among their ranks. The early pioneers had laid considerable stress on joint unlimited liability to create a sense of security for the movement. But a deviation in this becomes necessary sometimes and in Sweden this has been made where each member is held responsible for only the liability attached to his share. Luckily for the Danish pioneers the failures were few. So the movement was able to gain strength. Otherwise this policy would have caused considerable difficulties. There has been a change in the policy in the disposal of the surpluses too.

In the old days goods used to be sold at the current prices and part of the surplus used for educational and philanthropic purposes. But now although they have the current prices prevailing, as a rule the surplus is used for the payment of instalments on debts, the accumulation of reserves (the farmers had always been slow to see the necessity for this) and payment of dividends to members. This change has been made in view of the many social schemes the Government now pursues for the welfare of the people. But still one cannot but regret it, for the education of the public and the co-operators alike is too essential to be disposed off so summarily.

The only item of educational co-operation pursued to-day is the Middletrat Co-operative College established by the Co-operative Wholesale in 1932 to train co-operative workers. There are about hundred students attending it. The other is the co-operative fortnightly journal with a circulation of 300,000. Although Co-operation gets help from the Government, it is fairly free from its control. Any such attempt has always been resisted. The recent economic crisis, however, has necessitated some sort of Government regulation.

Co-operation Pays

The Consumers' Societies are tax-free so long as they sell only to their members. But a tax is put on the surplus if it is otherwise. The Producers' Societies too are free from taxation.

Although Co-operation has succeeded marvellously in Denmark people are apt to run away with the idea that all business is under co-operation. It is in a way disappointing, if not exactly surprising, to find private business still dominating the bigger urban industries, although it is heartening to find even electric power stations co-operatively owned. And although members are at liberty to leave the society when the contract period terminates, hardly any does, for they have become co-operative minded.

Moreover co-operation has been fairly comprehensive and meets most of their needs. A farmer can get mortgage loans through the co-operative credits; electrify the farms through co-operative power stations; sell animals and animal produce through co-operative marketing; get his provisions. seeds, fertilizers through co-operative purchasing societies; make provision for illness and death through co-operative sickness insurance; and deposit his savings in the co-operative savings bank. Above all it has enabled the farmers to produce more highly standardised products, reduce selling costs and eliminate completely the middleman's profit. All this is no small gain.

The Economic Crisis

But within a capitalistic frame work this enterprise also suffers severely as the recent economic depression has shown. Unlike the old crises, this has meant not merely the fall of prices, but a determined curtailing of markets, especially the high tariffs encountered everywhere. Even the severest measures could hardly meet the situation. 150,000 cattle were destroyed for industrial purpose, the State paying a small price for each. The production of pigs for export were drastically reduced. Taxes on land were reduced. Small grants were made to parishes for road maintenance and to farmers for soil improvement and upkeep of buildings. Finally Denmark went off the gold standard soon after England did. Still the depression kept deepening. A moratorium on mortgage payments was granted and 20 millions made accessible to enable debtors to make compromise payments to their creditors. It also provided a conversion fund of a million to be lent to the farmers with a debt of more than 10 per cent over the assessed value of their property. Old debts were to be paid off and replaced by a debt to the State.

Denmark has now been able to enter into trade agreements with some countries by which she has been able to relieve this long tension, but not completely. The Government has established a control office "Valuta Central" to carry out its obligations in trade to maintain balance between exports and imports and to stabilise the currency. All import and export have to get permits through this office which also determines when and where purchases or sales are to be made in foreign countries. All these regulations are a bitter pill to these freedom-loving Danes, and have led to many political dissensions.

But the present economic vortex has a kind of fatalism about it that seems to create a sense of helplessness. What is the alternative to it, is the oft-repeated question. For while the larger section of the world still pursues its vile crazy system, co-operation in some small countries cannot save them, for no country can isolate itself. It is the world system that has to change, if even the benefits of co-operation, limited though they are, are to be felt.

Co-operation On Towns

Co-operation did not find so ready a soil in the towns. The poorer classes, particularly the industrial workers, were growing upon a different philosophy. The workers were being fast organised into unions on the Marxian basis. But some of the Social-Democrat leaders helped in popularising co-operation amongst the Trade Unions as a means of minimising capitalistic exploitation. So from the beginning it had a tendency towards group membership, rather than individual. They were also organised as shareholding companies. No individual profit being possible, the surplus went to the society for developing the movement. Practically all shares are held by co-operative bodies, trade unions or similar organisations, and the dividend is generally limited to 5 per cent.

One of the earliest enterprises was the Social-Democratic press, as far back as the seventies of the last century. There are to-day 63 Social-Democratic papers 18 of which have their own press run by Labour Unions. The surplus is used for the establishment of other similar papers or to help those that are in need. This was followed by co-operative bakeries which helped in bringing down the high prices and level them. To-day they are a consolidated organisation of 36 bakeries with its own wholesale and import of grain, flour and other articles required for bakeries, together with its own mill. Last year its turnover amounted to 15 million. The rise of co-operative shareholding companies within the trade unions can be traced from 1899 after a big lock-out. The necessary capital was obtained as shares from various trade unions.

Workers' Housing

From it rose the magnificent Workers' Co-operative Building Society in 1913 which has up to date constructed more than 3,000 apartments, a very special feature of Copenhagen, with a capital of 30 million. Then there is the still larger organisation, Workers' Co-operative Housing Association. It has constructed 4,547 apartments and shops at a total value of about 48 million. But it is not a shareholding company, but more a consumers' concern in which individual members subscribe to shares at 40 Kr. each. When a member leases an apartment he pays a fee amounting approximately to a year's rent If he withdraws from the co-operative he is entitled to the return of the value of his share, the initial fee and the amount of reduction of the mortgage attributable to the rents he has paid while member. The co-operative buildings are financed by money lent by the co-operative credit and mortgage associations and by the State, which supplements the loans made by the associations up to 90 per cent of the cost. The members' share and initiation fee provide the remaining ten per cent. The rents which vary with the size of the apartments are applied to the maintenance of the buildings, payment of interest and the amortization of the mortgage. There is also the Workers' Life Insurance Society and Danish Co-operative Insurance for fire and theft, where trade unions and co-operative bodies are shareholders.

Barbers' Saloon

A unique co-operative body is the Barbers' Saloon which came mainly as the result of considerable competition. The 20 saloons with a factory to turn out the necessary equipment for them, employ 431 persons with an annual turnover of 173,000 Kr. The co-operative breweries are another feature, especially as Denmark is just as greatly noted for its beer as Germany. (One of the finest historical museums of Denmark at Frederiksborg Castle has been established and is maintained out of the profits of brewing). The biggest milk supply in Copenhagen is done by a co-operative dairy, which operates its own farm for the production of children's milk and the pioneer in this was the union of unskilled workers. It employs about 900 persons in its establishment. Co-operative Fuel Societies, however, found themselves on shifting sands for here is once again the proof that where you have to depend on a foreign market whether for import or export, circumstances become uncontrollable, for fluctuations are dangerous for concerns with small capital. It is, however, trying to bravely keep afloat.

There are several smaller co-operative concerns such as publishing house and book-binding firm, timber and fuel company, radio supplier, printing press, sanatoriums, etc. Lastly there is the Workers' Co-operative Bank. Co-operative Banking has not flourished on a large scale, even in the rural areas, where an attempt was made to set up one and which had a promising start but post-war deflation brought heavy losses which gave it a definite setback and finally ended in bankruptcy. A newer attempt has succeeded and is doing business for the affiliated co-operative societies. Its counterpart in the town, the Workers' Bank has had a steady success and showed last year a total business of 1,447,466,000 Kr.

Co-operative League

The workers were not enthusiastic in starting consumers' societies for it is feared that this might be counted as a reduction in the cost of living and bring down the wages. But the workers did find the use of such societies under the present conditions valuable. And of the 80,000 members of the society in the towns,

(Continued On Page 6.)

Is Hollywood The Utopia Of To-morrow?

Norma Shearer

Yesterday Hollywood Was A Wild Community Full Of Wild People. To-day It Is Settling Down To Sobriety And Culture. To-morrow? Perhaps It Will Be the First Real Utopia

By FREDA BRUCE LOCKHART

"JUST wait—Los Angeles'll be the cultural capital of the world." Very serious American friends used to tell me that in America.

To you and me Los Angeles means Hollywood. Some people—those who blame the movie influence for all that's rotten in the state of the world—would say it already was the centre of twentieth-century barbarism.

Not being one of them, I used to profess polite interest, while privately mocking these so naive, so easily deceived Americans with their bargain-basement notions of culture.

Lately I've begun to wonder if they might have been prophetic. Of course, it sounds grotesque to imagine Hollywood, so long labelled the modern Sodom and Gomorrah, as a potential Utopia; to visualise the stars as guardians of civilisation.

But as a daydream it's no less probable and a good deal more pleasurable than most.

Unexpected Riches

Have you ever stopped to think of the stars as citizens, making Hollywood a unique community?

Outside gold-rushes, there can never have been such a gathering of riches unexpectedly acquired.

Adventurers, opportunists, vagabonds; prime physical specimens, nobodies from nowhere; girls who never dreamed of being anything more spectacular than hard-worked, ill-paid chorus girls; boys who would have been content to work their way up to management of the garage.

In Hollywood all these live in competitive luxury of a standard they had never even conceived let alone been brought up to. Ex-shopgirls and ex-bank clerks earn £90.000 a year.

It is a city of Cinderellas, male and female, for whom midnight is a movable—sometimes an indefinitely postponable—feast.

Most of us, at some time or other, have seen the unpleasant effect of sudden wealth on an individual.

Multiply that by hundreds and you get some idea of the character of Hollywood's "ruling class" when the film "Gold-Rush" first got going.

Even those who didn't acquire quick fortunes had acquired the chance of making them. They had acquired the same standard of imperial luxury.

Small wonder that it went to their heads like bootleg liquor until the founding of the film colony took on the aspect of a Babylonian binge.

And so these ignorant, illiterate school-children scarred the Californian hillsides with garish, multi-styled mansions that would give even a student of architecture bilious nightmares.

Ancient History

They filled them up with crack-pot antiques, phoney panelling, white satin dog-beds to match their own, and Romanesque marble baths—handy for making the gin in the rollicking old days of Prohibition.

And, too, they made "Hollywood Party" a synonym for the most excitingly vicious orgy imaginable, where anything could take place from suicide to the creation of a star through a moonlight swim with a producer. All that is old Hollywood history.

A nouveau riche family, in ordinary life, takes about two or three generations to learn to wear its wealth gracefully.

In the speeded-up nouveau riche film colony, generations succeed each other more quickly, but the same process is taking place.

Wholesome Home Life

My idea is that Hollywood, as a community, is growing up and growing used to its own standards of wealth at last.

It still lives lavishly, but the luxury no longer seems a fantastic fairy-tale come true.

Citizens of the community, once they become citizens, can take the luxury for granted, even with a certain sense of security.

The novelty of wealth has worn off. Sated bored with material prosperity, the community is turning to other values; it is finding its heart, its conscience and even responsibilities and ideals of its own.

Of course, this process is only in its infancy. But lately there have been all manner of signs that my American friend may not have been so wild in foreseeing Hollywood as some kind of Utopia.

To take the thing at its humblest, look at the way Hollywood is developing its own "landed gentry."

The newly-wed Lombard-Gables and Taylor-Stanwycks are ranch-dwellers.

Instead of using their vast earnings to make a splash, they are using them to live the kind of wholesome, open-air life that seems good to them.

Ronald Colman is another. Both before and since his marriage, Colman lives the sane life of a country gentleman, looking after his estates, his employees, as responsibly as an English squire.

Irene Dunne and her husband are others who have made for themselves a spacious, graceful "county" existence in the direct tradition of the "Southern homes" of Irene's youth.

And Joel McCrea and his wife, Frances Dee, have for years lived right outside the film bazaars, on their ranch, founding a family and a home in much the same honest, homely spirit Joel brings to his pioneer pictures.

There's nothing very progressive

(Continued On Page 31)

Clark Gable

Caroll Lombard

Jeanette MacDonald

Joan Crawford

Barbara Stanwyck

'Ceylon's Festival Dances'

Some Mis-statements Corrected

(By Mr. A. B. A. MEDIWAKE, B.A. (Lond.), President, Sinhalese Buddhist Association of Bombay).

UNDER the caption Ceylon's festival dances, a tissue of mis-statements appeared in the article contributed to your issue of the 17th instant by Mr. A. Madhavan. I have been asked by some Buddhist friends to refute some of the important ones and I propose to do so seriatum.

Sacred Tooth Relic

Mr. Madhavan's statement that the sacred tooth relic was given to Ceylon by the Burmese Pagoda authorities is utterly untrue according to history and it will, therefore, be difficult for him to cite a single authority in support of his contention which appears to be a creation of his imagination, since it has no historical background. The Mahawansa, the earliest authentic Ceylon Chronicle, which helped Indian historians to trace the early history of India by following its references to Emperor Asoka and other Indian rulers, gives the following description.

The King of Kalinga (Orissa) being at war with a neighbouring ruler entrusted the Sacred Tooth relic to the care of his daughter Hemamala and his son-in-law Dantakumara with this injunction that should he raise the red flag, it should be taken as a sign of his defeat and that they should then embark for Ceylon (Lanka), and hand over the sacred relic to the ruler of Lanka who happens to be his relative. The defeat of the Kalinga king in battle by his neighbour secured the sacred relic for Ceylon. It is quite illogical for Mr. Madhavan to maintain that a Buddhist country like Burma would have so lightly given to Ceylon this sacred relic which every Buddhist venerates so highly. The version of the Mahavamsa quoted above is supported by an independent historical compilation known as Dathavamsa (or the history of the Sacred Tooth relic).

Mr. Madhavan says that "the casket is taken out in a chariot drawn by two bullocks and a large group of devotees. Of course, the bullocks do the major part of the work." The writer has spun for us a good yarn and we might call it in vulgar parlance a cock-and-bull story. I can assure all the readers of that article that Mr. Madhavan has never seen Kandy's picturesque procession, for, if he had witnessed it, he should have known that the whole procession, which has about 120 elephants in it, does not possess a single cart with bullocks. It is unfair for Mr. Madhavan to imagine that Indian people are gullible enough or credulous enough to accept such statements without due analysis. If he, on the other hand, meant to make it as a joke, I must say that it has been done in very bad taste. One should not meddle in religious matters without knowing the full significance of what one utters like the blind fool in the fable. The sacred tooth relic is taken in a golden howdah placed on a beautifully caparisoned elephant and on either side of this elephant are two other elephants and the other elephants following these form into groups of threes. The devotees stand at a safe distance from the path of these elephants, but by no stretch of imagination can one say that they help the bullocks to take the casket in the procession, except for the fact that these bullocks exist in the undeveloped imagination of Mr. Madhavan.

Hinayana Buddhism

The Malayalee oracle must presume to comment on the two different aspects of Buddhism without possessing an elementary knowledge of either. He describes Hinayana Buddhism as "idol worship." I must point out to him that Hinayana Buddhism is totally opposed to any kind of idol worship and it was only 300 years after the demise of Lord Buddha that Emperor Asoka thought of following a Mahayana principle, which was merely introduced to propagate the faith of Buddha among the ignorant masses. The various virtues of Buddha were sought to be depicted in the images so that purity of life which these calm and dignified images show may be imitated by them. Strangely enough Mr. Madhavan rushes into print without halting to analyse the fundamental truth underlying the simple image. The ignorance of Mr. Madhavan appears to be colossal as far as the question of customs in Ceylon is concerned. His imagining that the customs in Ceylon are different from those in India, shows that he has not visited the Island at all. We have taken not only a religion from India, but have followed the best customs of this great country. It could not have been otherwise, for among Sinhalese proper there is no community lower than Kshatriya, since Prince Wijaya who invaded Ceylon and established the Sinhalese Kingdom had selected as his followers the noblest sons of Lata in Northern India, who were his playmates numbering 700. The Aryan Sinhalese are Indians as far as history goes and it is absurd for any one to imagine that they left their customs behind on leaving the shores of India.

Codification

Mr. Madhavan has blundered badly when he says that Buddhism in its simplest form did not constitute a codified religion. In fact three months after the demise of the Lord, a council of elders was held and the preachings of Buddha were set into a definite form. There was only one proviso for change which Buddha had sanctioned, but the council of elders did not wish to incorporate even this for fear that unwarranted changes might be made. I should recommend that Mr. Madhavan should read "Buddhist India" by Prof. Rhys Davids or some other author before starting a press campaign for ridiculing a subject which one does not possess enough intelligence to follow through its Pali medium. Mr. Madhavan claims to have come across "a dry set of codes and formality devoid of substance." May we benefit by his vast knowledge and come to know what they are? I have been a student of Pali, but unfortunately for me such teachers were then scarce. For Mr. Madhavan's information I might add that the Tripitaka or the Buddhist sacred books were committed into writing in 55 B.C.

Different Buddhisms

As far as we know there are only two sets in Buddhism. One is called Mahayana and the other is known as Hinayana. China and Japan follow the Mahayana doctrine, and Ceylon, Burma and Siam follow the Hinayana doctrine. There has been no change in the interpretation of the Hinayana doctrines in Ceylon, Burma and Siam, and it would be hard to prove that the Mahayana Books, such as "Saddharma-Pundarika", is interpreted differently in Japan and China. I, therefore, would be grateful to Mr. Madhavan for evidence in support of his statement that "every nationality which has adopted Buddhism has made necessary changes in the same."

A Malefic Statement

It is unfair and unjust to say that the protagonists of either school were ever ready to fly at each other's throat, because such a thing never occurred and could never take place either. Is there any mention of a religious war in history regarding Buddhism? Be it said to the eternal credit of the Lord that there was never a battle on account of religion. Lord Buddha had always preached that free will is the most important treasure of a man and he, therefore, never sanctioned any kind of compulsion. He even proceeded further than this by saying, 'Never take what I say merely because I am the Buddha; but analyse even my own statements and do reject them if it does not appeal to you as reasonable.' The followers of such a great Teacher could never have come to grips with each other. The statement, therefore, come from an unwarranted flight of fancy.

The other misstatements are bad enough as regards dances etc. but I have neither the time nor the leisure to refute them.

CO-OPERATION IN DENMARK

(Continued From Page 4)

many are workers. The trade unions sometimes run a cinema with restaurant and a meeting house.

It has already been pointed out that the town co-operatives differ from the rural ones, for one thing because of their limited liability. These various expressions of the workers' co-operation, however, gained a common expression in 1922 when a Central Bureau known as the Co-operative League was established from which the organisation of education for co-operative propaganda and representative tasks originate. But it does not function as the centre for business enterprise. Co-ordinated as a Federation of societies under the Central Co-operative Committee to deal with a series of common problems such as representation to local and international bodies, general work of education, and new problems which may arise affecting co-operation.

HITLER'S THIRD COLONY

Paris—Following on the flood of stories about "Hitler's two Colonies"—Spain and Czechoslovakia — a new story is now spreading through the cafes here. It is said that Daladier met Count von Welczech, the German Ambassador, at a recent dinner party. The latter, it is said, took advantage of the informal conversation to breach the question of colonies for Germany. "But your Excellency," replied the Premier smoothly, "you can scarcely complain. After all, you have Italy."

BRITISH DISLIKES

A scientific survey of public opinion in Britain shows that 54 per cent. dislike Germany most, 11 per cent dislike Japan most, 9 per cent. Italy, 5 per cent. Russia.

◆

A Chicago actress entered her lawyer's office and said: "I want a divorce."

"Certainly," replied the lawyer. "For a nominal fee I will institute proceedings."

"What's the fee?"

"Five hundred dollars."

"Nothing doing. I can have him shot for a hundred."

"MY dear," he said to his wife, "when I returned Mr. Smith's mower with the blade broken, he swore at me!"

"We don't want that sort of thing to happen again," she replied. "Next time you'd better borrow from the vicar!"

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Newly Wed: "Perhaps we had better try some other cafe."

VELANKANNI

"The Lourdes Of India"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

FROM the 28th of Aug. to the 9th of September every year the usually quiet and peaceful village of Velankanni situated about six miles south of Negapatam along the east coast of India hums with life and assumes a very busy and gala appearance. Booths, dwelling huts, shops and places of amusement, etc., spring up over normally waste places and during the period roughly about a hundred thousand people congregate at this place. On these days the annual festival of the celebrated Catholic shrine of "Our Lady of Health", which is responsible for placing the village of Velankanni on the map, takes place.

The shrine dates back to about three hundred years and its origin was the result of a series of miracles which the Blessed Virgin chose to perform near the site of the present shrine.

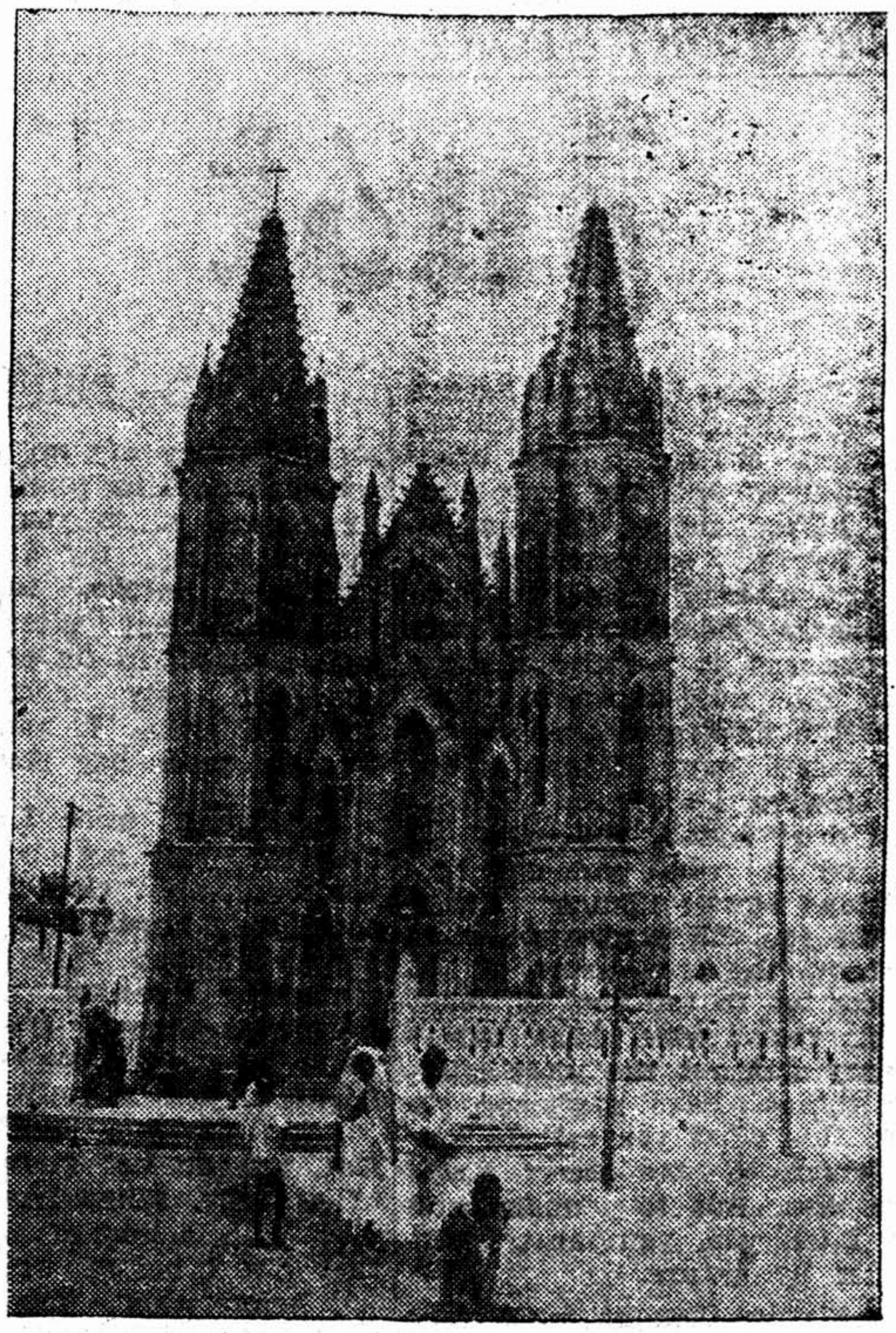
Miraculous Cures

Since the founding of the shrine miraculous cures of the afflicted who in their unshakeable faith in the benevolence of the presiding deity of the shrine and the abundance of her mercy, had prayed and made vows in her name were effected and continued to be effected with the result that its fame began to spread from one end of the country to another and even to places beyond India. By reason of the fact that those who came to the shrine afflicted returned home whole, the shrine came to be known as the church of "Our Lady of Health" and Velankanni itself has earned for itself the name of "The Lourdes of India".

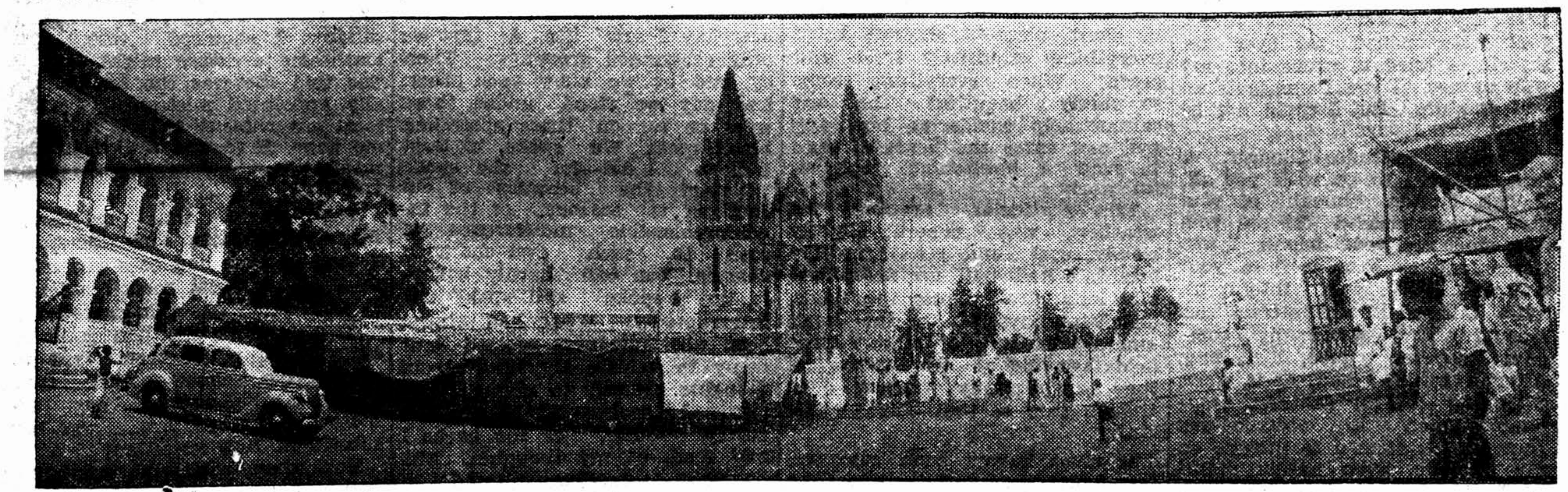
The church of "Our Lady of Health" rose from its modest beginning to the imposing structure that it is to-day and the interior decorations and especially those on and near the High Altar are superb and of a very high order.

Not a day passes throughout the year without batches of pilgrims proceeding to the shrine for fulfilling the vows which they have made to Our Lady and which have borne fruit. But the period of the annual festival is the time at which pilgrims come in their thousands and special arrangements are made for their convenience by the church authorities and the District Board of Tanjore under whose jurisdiction Velankanni lies.

The pilgrims are drawn from all parts of India, Burmah, Ceylon and even Malaya. Though the shrine is avowedly Roman Catholic, Protestant Christians and Hindus also resort to it in considerable numbers. It is not a rare thing seeing even high caste Hindus bringing in their offerings to the shrine. In the archives of the church is kept a record of the miracles attributable to the shrine and unsolicited letters, acknowledging the favour conferred on them in response to their prayers by "Our Lady of Health", sent by grateful people.



The Church of "Our Lady of Health" at Velankanni



A panoramic view of the Church of "Our Lady of Health" at Velankanni along with the Vicarage.

FACTS STRANGER THAN FICTION

Dublin's Chamber Of Horrors And India's Wooden Bridegrooms

"Believe it or not", specialists always impress me. How do they accumulate their vast range of facts, if not with the aid of a staff comparable to that of a busy press-cuttings agency? Miss Dorothy M. Clarke—"1,000 Curiosities of the World" (Herbert Joseph, 6s.)—pursues her Autolycan quest from the Arctic to Australia, China to Peru; displays her treasure-trove under such heads as Ceremonies and Customs, Curious Churches, Deserted Districts, Fantastic Fashions, Figures of Fact, Novelties of Nature, Odd Objects, Peculiar Places, Rare Relics, Religious Reliquiae, Strange Structures, Traditional Transport; and writes so well that, in a book obviously made for dipping, one reads straight on, writes Mr. Trevor Allen in "John O'London's Weekly." Her philosophy seems to be: "The world is so full of a number of things, I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings". Here are a few that have pleased me:—

Certain Hindus believe that it is unlucky for a man to marry for the third time. When he wishes to do so he is first wedded to a tree, so that the third is really the fourth. During the ceremony the usual screen is erected between "bride" and groom; the usual bridal necklace is hung round a branch; afterwards the tree is felled and burnt.

HANDKERCHIEF FOR HER FIANCE

In Corsica a bride-elect must keep her fiance supplied every week during the engagement with two clean silk handkerchiefs. At dances they dance only with each other. On the Easter Monday following the betrothal she is taken outside and "watered like hardy aspidistra." This damp business begins early in the day, when small boys call at the houses and throw water over the girls about to be married, receiving for their trouble a small coin, wine, and a coloured egg. Immediately they have gone the bridegroom appears with their elder brothers, who "kindly but firmly" hold the maiden while the lover drenches her with a pail of water. Once she marries it is considered very unlucky for her to enter her parents' home.

Elsewhere prospective brides seems to have a rough deal. Among certain primitive Arab tribes it is the custom to keep them in perpetual darkness until their wedding-day. Korean brides are not allowed to see their spouses until two days after the wedding. To prevent cheating, their eyelids are sealed on the wedding-morning.

GIRAFFE-NECKED WOMEN

Among certain East African tribes the women must mutilate themselves to that rival tribesmen will not want to raid and carry them off. Saucer-lipped belles of the tribe Saras-Djinges have their lips cut as tiny children, and small wooden discs are inserted, larger ones replacing them as they grow up until their lips can hold dinner-plates; or perhaps one should say soup-plates since, with beaks like ducks, they must live on slops for the rest of their lives. As for the giraffe-necked women of Burma, their necks are stretched and stretched by more and more rings until no head could balance on them unsupported.

Bukarest, Rumania's capital, has no servant problem. Willing domestic helpers equipped with aprons and their own brooms offer themselves at low wages in a servants' mart.

Sables d'Olonne, in France, holds a "Thieves' Fair" every December. There is no penalty for pilfering the goods on the stalls, provided you can dodge the watchful eye of the owners. "Steal if you can, buy if you can't" is their motto. But if French thrift counts for anything, I imagine that the thieves have a thin time even on their "Io Saturnalia".

At Budapest, Hungary, there is an annual "Criminals' Ball" at which the honoured guests are trusted to observe the unwritten law of "honour among thieves"

(Continued on Page 30)

OUR SHORT STORY

Just A Smile

By BERTA DE M. BRAGANCA

A PALE, haggard, nervous looking young man, left the railway carriage I entered. Two dragging minutes and the train sluggishly moved out of the station. Alone in the compartment, I was just making myself as comfortable as possible, when my eyes chanced to fall on some folded blue note-paper in a corner of the dark green, upholstered, opposite seat. I took it up. Here is what I read:

"My dear friend, you seem to be vexed at what you call 'my long, long age of silence.' But, I am sure you will pardon me when you know the true cause of it. You ask me to tell you all about myself. Yes, I will. Most extraordinary and yet the most miserable things have happened to me in this what you call an 'age' and which to me seems a still longer age. But to understand what I tell you, you must firstly consider by nature.

You always thought me a very strange fellow. A queer, locked-up-in-himself sort of a creature with tastes and inclinations so opposed to yours, that you could never understand them. You found me very old. I admit I am so. And I owe it, I mean this consciousness, to you and our old group. In those long gone days when one or other of you made fun of me, of my love of seclusion, laughed at my abstractedness, my extreme reservedness, your jests opened my eyes on myself. I tried to probe into my own nature. I saw I was truly an odd creature. But I could not be other than I was.

I loved solitude. Though I never refused to go with you all, though I often thought of you, was always pleased to see you, was sincerely your friend, I was never long at ease even in your company. All your intelligent, witty talk could not attract me. I could never stand any company, however good, for long. After a while, I had, as it were, a longing of my solitude. Company seemed to obstruct my thought. It seemed to intrude on my freedom. Even nature seemed to lose its charms when I was in company. I selfishly craved to be left alone.

Natural scenic beauty, books, music and my own thoughts were the only things I never grew tired of. They were the only constant pleasure. Sitting on a picturesque hillock, feeling as though enchanted within that cordon of distant blue mountains, gazing at the ever changing, glamorous clouds racing across the limitless sky.... Ah, what ecstasy!

It was no doubt a strange thing, this love of isolation. But. I could not help it. It was my nature. Perhaps, I was born like that. Perhaps, it had been acquired through force of habit and become a part of me. I do think it was this last.

You know how ambients can influence the mind. And I do believe a man's nature is moulded by the surroundings in which he lives at a particular time of his youth. The habits, all the likes and dislikes we then acquire, became a part of us. Have you never noticed the extraordinary fact, how our greatest impressions always remain those we gathered sometime in our childhood?

Well. all my life I lived alone. My childhood, that particular age when—I am positively sure—all the essential elements of human character must take form, I lived alone, with never any company of my own age, secluded in this sombre, cloister-like house, which you know well. For pleasure, for amusement, I had only nature, I grew up in this lonely but picturesque village. I drank in its beauties from childhood. My character was moulded then. It made me the strange, queer boy you know.

And what price I am paying now for all my boldness! Oh God!......oh God!......If you could only know how it grips my heart, clutches my brain!..this something I cannot explain. All I know is that it has all been done by a little smile. Yes, my friend....just a smile.

I can see you laughing at me. But, you do not know the power of a smile. What havoc it can play with a human mind! Neither did I, before what happened, before this mighty, formidable change that has come over me, which has made me blind to everything that once most attracted me. It owes me to think of it! And yet I can think of nothing else. I am haunted by that smile.

It all happened most unexpectedly on an evening of an August day. You know the charms of that season, when the Monsoon is not quite over and the bright sunshine intercepted by short, pleasant showers keeps everything exquisitely fresh and green. When everything seems so purely beautiful that one cannot help wondering how any evil can enter the heart of man in such a bewitching, wonderful world

This particular evening, the weather was superb; slightly cloudy, cool and yet agreeably bright. I had had an exceptionally long stroll across the fields, delighting myself on the vast, emerald expance of billowy rice-fields swaying at the caress of the whispering breeze. as though they as that blowing gallantry.

It must have been past six. for I had seen from afar the day's last train crawl across the plain like a worm. But, it was still bright. Crossing the fields I entered the clump of trees in which lie hidden the beautiful springs of life.

For quite a long while. I sat on the parapet of the little bridge watching the little stream flow under it, enchanted with the solitude, the music of rippling waters. Then, as it grew rather dark in that shady nook. I reluctantly rose to go.

I walked across the numerous, spreading black rocks at the foot of that strip of high ground on which stands that row of tall casuarinas—standing there as if on guard over the treasure of beauty lying hidden in that spot. I am sure you have not forgotten the charm of that little place, full of the sound of the flowing waters and the sighing casuarinas?

This especial day, it was exceptionally beautiful. The green darkness of the shady nook contrasted against the yellow brightness beyond that strip of high ground. The airy branches of those tall, elegant trees silhouetted a network of extreme delicacy against the golden western sky. It was wonderful! I failed to understand how any human soul could remain insensible to such sights. Gazing at that beauty....ah, what rupture I then felt!

Intoxicated, I abstractedly walked under those breezy boughs, listening to their eternal lament I was alone with my thoughts and scenic beauty. I was in my element. It was, however, not for long. I was suddenly taken aback, shaken into reality. I was not alone.

There, leaning against the straight trunk one of the casuarinas was a human figure, a young girl. But what a figure my friend!....as slight and airy as the tree itself. For a moment I could not help wondering if it really could be a human creature and not some spirit of those casuarinas. Any mortal mind would be baffled.

I advanced and as I approached the spot where stood this unearthly vision, I instinctively raised my hat. And what do you think happened? She slightly nodded, smiled. Ah, what an incomparable thing! What a sublime, unforgettable gesture!...... What power, what magic was in that smile! It penetrated into me, poured like a divine liquid into my heart.

From that moment a spell was cast over me. The image of that smile was for ever fixed on the retina of my eye....never, never to be erased.

Thenceforth everyday without fail I went to that spot. And everyday I saw her. At first we only exchanged greetings. Then by and by we knew each other. Everyday we stood under those trees or sat on those spreading black rocks. We spoke, at least I mean I did—for she spoke little—of the beauties of our land, of the seasons, of the incomprehensible indifference of men to such ever-changing charms. You can hardly believe it, but I spoke and spoke uninterruptedly. What had always been abstractedness seemed suddenly to vanish. My headful of thoughts seemed to change to words. I spoke of beauty, of poetry, music, of the books I had read, of my thoughts. She listened, sometimes uttered a remark....but always, always smiled....

That smile persistently haunted me all night, all day. I impatiently awaited that evening hour when I should see her, be near her. I only wished to be blessed by that smile....and nothing, nothing more.

Day after day I saw her. But always in that single place. Never for once did I try to see her anywhere else. Under those casuarinas, seemed to be the right place where she belonged. I could picture her in no other. Those surroundings, those trees, that figure....and that smile, seemed to be parts of a whole which would be disastrous to dissect. And I saw her everyday on that same spot, at that same hour.

Months passed. As usual, at that special hour I went to meet her. But, she was not there. Hitherto it was she who had always come first, and I was much astonished not to find her that day. I waited, certain that she would soon come. I looked in all directions to see her coming. I looked and looked. Time was fleeing. But, there was no sign of her. It was growing dark and it was time to go. Never before had I experienced greater disappointment. I came out of the clump of trees. As far back as I could still see the casuarinas I turned and turned to see if I could detect the familiar figure. I returned home with a heavy heart.

The next evening came—it seemed unbearably long in coming. I went to my favourite spot. Again she was not there. I waited and looked on every side, strained my eyes at the slightest speck I chanced to see in the distance. But, that day too she did not come.

Day after day I went, waited and waited, returned disappointed. For a whole week and then another and yet another, I still went there, each day certain of seeing her again. But, she never came. Oh, what a torture those long hours of waiting! What a vacancy they left in my heart!

She had said nothing, given me not the least hint. She had, like a true vision, vanished with the suddenness she had first appeared.

But, that smile was a perpetual dream, I raked my brain for some understanding of this strange disappearance. I came to no conclusion. The memory of that figure standing under that tree, was all that confronted me, blurred away all thought.

Then one day, not long after, hopes were revived again. And just see how. Early one morning as I opened my window, my eyes fell on a most grotesque sight. It was a big, huge woman, the most graceless I have ever seen, striding along past my window. I enquired who the loathsome creature might be. I was told she was the new officially appointed mistress of the local government school. It made me gape. Here was a clue to the mystery that obsessed me night and day.

That other, that sylph-like figure which was my incessant dream, she too had been the mistress of the local school, officially nominated like this one. So, I now concluded, she had gone to some other place, transferred to some other school. And this, heavy, coarse, vulgar....nay almost obscure creature......was her substitute. How revolting!

But, where could the other, my Spirit of the casuarinas have been sent to? I searched the "Government Gazette" for her name. I could not find it. In a casual sort of a way but with a hidden keenness, I enquired. But, none seemed to be able to say where she might be.

I have searched the length and breadth of this land. And I cannot find her. I have been to every village where there might be an official primary school. I have been to Diu, Daman, to remote Pragana. It's over two months now, I am searching. But, she is nowhere to be found ....And that smile obsesses me, lingers on like a familiar melody....

You will never understand me, understand how I suffer. No, you cannot....you cannot, I can picture you laughing at me. You will never understand it. And I am powerless to explain.

I am under an "enchantment.. ..I am helpless. And I am going mad....yes my friend, going mad....a victim of....of just a smile...."

That same evening I read my strange find to a couple of friends. Much to my amusement one of them seemed to know the author of my manuscript

* * * *

"That," he said, "is Arcanjo, the boy you say you saw leaving your compartment. I once knew him well. I was one of the "old

(Continued On Page 32)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

UNITY THROUGH RELIGION. By Sakuntala Sastri, M.A. (Calif). B. Litt. (Oxon), Vedatirtha (Calcutta).

This is the report of the proceedings of the Fourth International Congress of World Fellowship of Faiths held at Madras in 1938. the first was held at Chicago in 1933-34, the second and third were held in England, the Preface informs us; we are also told that the Fellowship of Faiths is "a continuation of the Parliament of Religions" held at Chicago in 1893. There are other bodies which might equally well claim to be continuing the work of that modern original Parliament of Religions; for example, the Ramkrishna Mission organised a Parliament of Religions in Bombay, and another at Calcutta, at which Sir Francis Younghusband was present, though he belongs to the Fellowship. This is not any adverse criticism of the compilation, which has been well done, but only to point out that there is not a real organisational continuity, and the Fellowship would lose nothing by abstaining from hitching itself on to other bodies.

The important thing about this and cognate movements is the noble idea which in our era was first put forward in the eighties of the last century by H. P. Blavatsky. who inaugurated the Theosophical Movement with three great Objects. the second of which was "the study of ancient and modern religions, philosophies and sciences, and the demonstration of the importance of such study". Whereas in the last century there were only a handful speaking about the common origin of all creeds, the truths and beauties to be found in all faiths, and stressing the need of appreciating the different religions, nowadays there are many. The next step to be taken by such organisations as the Fellowship of Faiths remains to be considered. More than one contributor to this volume offers certain ideas as to the real meaning and purpose of religion, but the work of this fellowship needs a concerted plan.

PROF. TOYNBEE'S SURVEY OF CIVILIZATION

The Oxford University Press announces the publication of the second three volumes in Professor Arnold J. Toynbee's "A Study of History". The plan of the work is as follows:—

1. Introduction, 2. The Genesis of Civilizations, 3. The Growths of Civilization, 4. The Breakdowns of Civilizations, 5. The Disintegrations of Civilizations, 6. Universal States, 7. Universal Churches, 8. Heroic Ages, 9. Contacts between Civilizations in Space, 10. Contacts betwen Civilizations in Time, 11. Rhythms in the Histories of Civilizations, 12. The Prospects of the Western Civilization and 13. The Inspirations of Historians and Volume VI brings the author to the end of his study of 'The Disintegrations of Civilizations'.

The prices of the volumes so far published are: I—III £2-12-6 IV—VI. £6-2-6.

The volumes are sold in sets of three only.

INDIAN FEDERATION

APANUN SAMAVAYATANTRA, by Tribhuvandas Manishankar Trivedi, B.Sc., LL.B. Printed at the Shri Krishna Printing Press, Bhavnagar. Price Ans. 8.

The Nyayadhish (Judge) of Lathi, Mr. Harkanta B. Shukia, B.A., LL.B., has recently published a book on this very subject: so has Mr. Trivedi. This shows that the subject of Federation is attracting the close attention not only of the Rulers of Kathiawad,—which is quite natural—but of their subjects, and that some students of administrative politics have thought it worth while to embark on publications bearing in it, even though the public at large does not feel interested in it. The book under notice is a well written treatise which deals with every feature of Federation, both in India and other countries where Federation is already an accomplished fact. The subject is technical and at times controversial. These limitations act as a handicap on any writer who would like to make its discussion popular. In spite of it, however, Mr. Trivedi has acquitted himself well.

K.

THE PROBLEM OF THE AGRICULTURIST DEBTOR

"LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION AND RELIEF OF AGRICULTURIST DEBTORS IN INDIA". By K. G. Sivaswamy, Member, Servants of India Society, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Publication No. 6. Price Rs. 4.

This is a thesis prepared and published under the auspices of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona and Dr. D. R. Gadgil, the Director of the Institute must be congratulated on having made the result of Mr. Sivaswamy's study of the problem of agricultural debt legislation available to the public. The publication contains detailed information about the various legislative measures adopted in the different Provinces of India for the protection of the agriculturist debtor and it is, therefore, calculated to be an extremely valuable guide to all those who are interested in the amelioration of the economic condition of the rural population. Two events have invested this subject with special public interest. Continued economic depression has rendered the position of the Indian peasant desperate and to-day the question of agricultural credit stands out prominently in the agrarian situation. Secondly, the advent of popular Governments pledged to carry out a programme of debt relief in the Provinces with the introduction of provincial autonomy, has stimulated efforts to protect the agriculturist debtor and to put him on his feet. This combination of circumstances has resulted, during the last few years, in the enactment of a number of measures in almost all Provinces, designed to relieve the agriculturist debtor, schemes for the redemption of scaling down of old debts, the regulation of sales of land and of moneylenders' transactions and restriction of interest rates have now been embodied in Provincial laws according to different conditions and requirements. This legislation has raised a crop of problems relating to rural credit and rural economy generally, that demand solution if real progress in the path of amelioration is to be achieved.

Mr. Sivaswamy's careful review of previous attempts to protect the agriculturist debtor, e.g., the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, and the Punjab Land Alienation Act. 1900, supplies a good background against which recent provincial legislation may be profitably studied. Chapters on regulation of money-lending and debt conciliation Acts make interesting reading. The author's exhaustive study of legislative measures relating to agriculturist debt has led him to make certain proposals of his own which are intended to improve the working of those measures. His study was impelled by the growing conviction that voluntary effort at rural improvement had its limits and that it must be accompanied by suitable legislation and Government assistance. He now realises that piecemeal legislation for the protection of agriculturists is ineffective unless constructive measures are taken simultaneously to organise the agricultural industry. The problem of rural economy is vast and many-sided and it cannot be satisfactorily solved quickly by any set of relief measures. The large policies behind these measures are gradually evolved though ultimate objective is clear enough. How are the credit needs of the cultivator, for instance, to be met after his old debt has been adjusted and how is his future solvency to be secured? This and other similar questions appear baffling and can be solved only by patient and continuous action and adjustment in the entire field of rural economy. That economy, again, does not stand by itself and its close and organic relation to provincial and national economy, must not be lost sight of. It is not surprising, therefore, that in making concrete proposals Mr. Sivaswamy finds himself in a maze of difficulties and cannot see the wood for the trees. He is sceptical about the Madras Premier's suggestion that India's rural credit problem may have to be solved by the agency of private capital and is equally doubtful about the Madras Revenue Minister's proposal regarding co-operative multi-purpose societies taking up that work. But he evinces great faith in enthusiastic young University graduates, pulsating with a new life, sharing in the great task of building the economic life of the country. Cannot these young men inspire help and guide co-operative societies in rural areas to rehabilitate the economic life of villages? How are they otherwise to make their contribution to the great task lying ahead? Questions regarding rural indebtedness cannot, in fact. be dissociated from the large problems of India's national economy and all that Provincial Governments can attempt to-day is to adopt such practical measures at rural amelioration as lie within their purview and power. These are bound to be piecemeal and disconnected to a certain extent. Their repurcussion and far-reaching effects, have, therefore, to be gauged and taken properly into account. Mr. Sivaswamy's thesis is calculated to stimulate further study and thought in this direction and it will have served its purpose if it leads to such fruitful results.

V. G K.

"INDIAN HOME"

The September Special issue of the "Indian Home" (Single copy 6 annas, annual subscription Rs. 5. edited and published by Mr. Mohan V. Raj for Home Education Committee of India, from 30, Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay) is packed with articles of topical interest. It was started in 1937 as an effective experiment in adult education. The present issue has an editorial on "Health and Nutrition," and articles on "Rally Under The T. B. Relief Banner"! in which the writer gives helpful suggestions by which every one can help to combat the spread of the dire disease of tuberculosis; "He is Hard To Please!" by Nilima Devi shows how lovely Cleopatra ordered a whole new set of lipsticks to bewitch Mark Antony and further gives instance to prove that this beauty business is as old as, say, our food business and that modern cosmetics have a claim to milady's attention in their own right; "Are Bombay Women the Best Dressed in India" by "Cuteye" has some interesting revelations about Bombay's lead in matters relating to milady's wardrobe; "Violets Blue" a poem on Lady Smocks Silver White; "Walking is the Prince of Exercises." "Proper care of the Mouth and Teeth" shows how the mouth can make or mar our health according to the care be gestow on it, "Deep Breathing—The Right Way"; "Bathing in Surf and Stream"; "Beauty is Blood Deep" and not skin deep only as you thought; "Mental Health Requires Variety of Interests"; "Teach the Young To Be Clean Always" is written by a child guidance specialist, for the use, of parents who are particular about training their children in clean ways; "The Charm of the Indian Countrysides," "Fruit and Vegetable for Euoyant Health," "Education, A Child's Appetite"; "Insanitary Buildings And Offices; "Green Spaces for Congested Indian Cities." "Do You Love Pan-Supari?" and so on.

There are pages devoted to Children, Books and Movie and the magazine is printed on art paper and in colour. This very useful magazine should find a place in every home.

LEAGUE OF NATION

Report on the Work of the League of Nations 1938-39.

This interesting report is that which the Secretary-General of the League of Nations prepares each year on the work done by the League since the previous session of the Assembly.

This year, although it reflects with some accuracy the contraction in the League's political activities, it also shows the regular and gratifying development of its technical work, in which the United States and other non-Member States are energetically taking part.

The reader will find very interesting material in the chapters on the League's necessarily slow but solid and valuable work in the economic and financial sphere and in those of health, social questions, international assistance to refugees, intellectual co-operation, etc.

Moreover, this year's report contains a brief account of the storage in the League building of the admirable Spanish art treasures which had been endangered early in the year by the hostilities in Catalonia, and a description of the very original League of Nations Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

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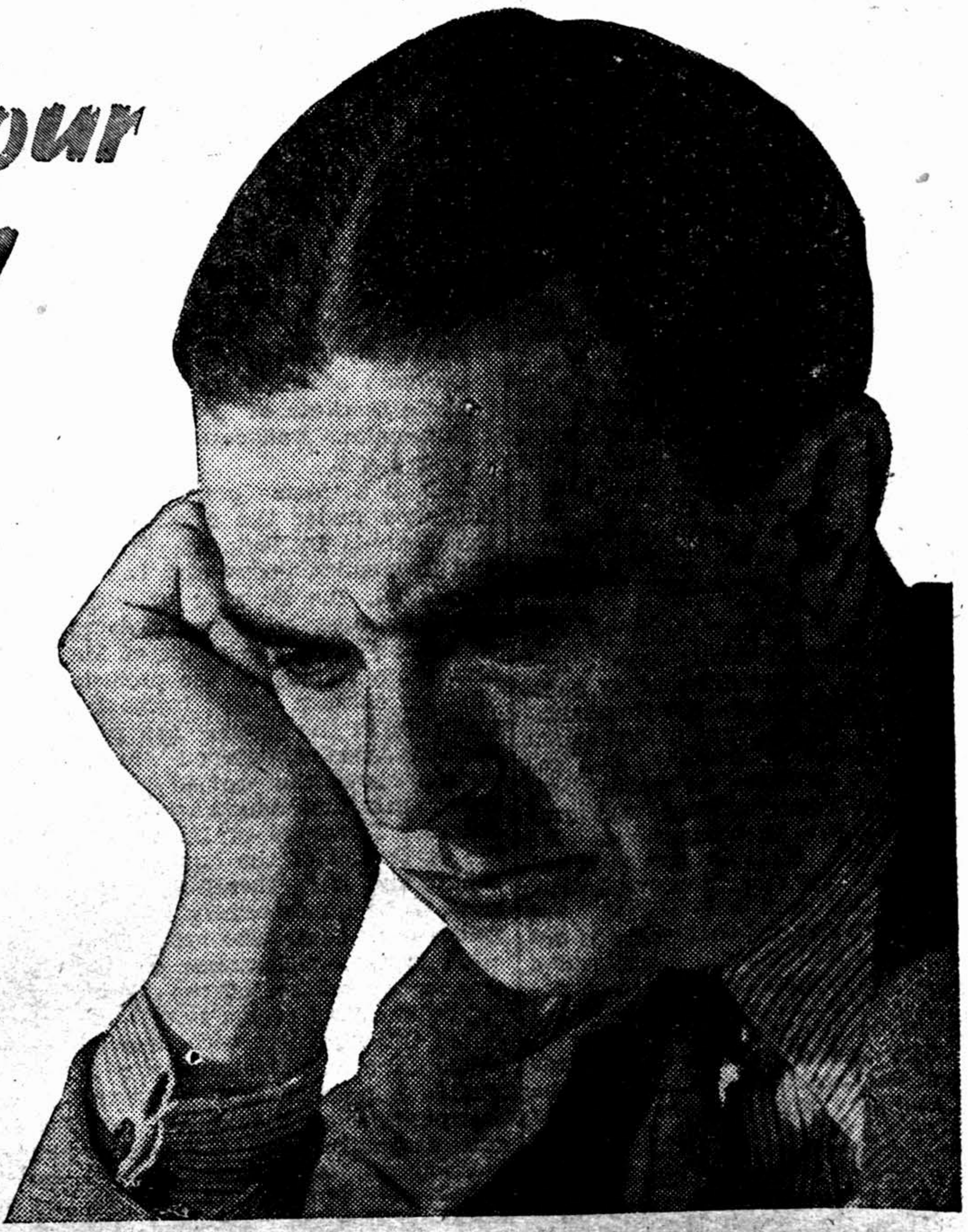

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HOW GERMAN U-BOAT WAS TRAPPED

British R. A. F. Exploits

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The fate of one of Germany's raiding U-boats is described in terse, matter of fact, language in a passage in the log of an R.A.F. reconnaissance pilot on the Atlantic patrol, which has been released by the Ministry of Information. "A very fine trail of oil was observed coming to the surface in a series of bubbly patches moving ahead of two knots". The log reads:

"After fifteen minutes of careful observation, bombs were dropped slightly ahead of and across the foremost oil patch. In the Centre group of the white circles made by the bombs a great quantity of oil suddenly gushed to the surface. Soon a much wider trail of oil began to move slowly forward now at about only one knot. A second attack was made along the oil trail. In the centre of the new white patches of foam created by the explosions oil again gushed up —this time for thirty minutes. No further movement of any sort was seen."—Reuter.

NEW RUMANIAN PREMIER

LONDON, Sept 29.

The new Rumanian Premier, Constantine Argetoianu, is well-known in London to which business concerns have often brought him in the past. He had been Chairman of Stear Roumania, largest oil concern in Roumania, in which British capital is invested and also Chairman of the British Ford Company in Roumania. His efforts to strengthen the Anglo-Roumania relations over a number of years had been greatly valued.

Argetoianu started a distinguished career in the Roumanian diplomatic service, from which he entered into politics later, holding a variety of ministerial posts. Commenting on his appointment as Premier newspapers recall his wide and varied experience and his reputation for learning.—Reuter.

BAHREIN'S GIFT TO BRITAIN'S WAR CHEST

LONDON: Sept. 29.

His Highness the Sheikh of Bahrein has offered a gift of 30,000 sterling to Great Britain towards the cost of war as a mark of sympathy with Britain.—Reuter.

Emphatic 'No' To Dictators' Peace Offer

Will Stalin Fight Now—After Getting Everything?

Repercussions Of Russo-German Agreement Surveyed

LONDON, Sept. 30.

What practical assistance the Russo-German Agreement will give to Germany, continues to be closely studied. The Soviet trade returns show that Russian exports to Germany between 1931 and the last year have dropped from approximately 30 millions sterling to 4 millions, while German exports to Russia have dropped from roughly 47 millions to 2 millions. Furthermore, Russia's production last year of copper, lead, aluminium' zinc, tin and nickel, was all insufficient to meet the increased home demand. Russia's vast resources could doubtless be developed under the direction of German, experts, but this cannot be done in a few months.

WHY SHOULD STALIN FIGHT NOW?

Military circles do not expect the appearance of Russian troops on the Western Front, though, possibly tanks and aeroplanes may be lent. On the contrary some critics say that Stalin has obtained everything he wanted without fighting; why should he fight now? Naval critics express the opinion that Russo-Estonian Agreement must be a disagreeable news to Germany, giving Russia control of the strategically important gulf of Lima, which Germany vastly tried to capture in 1915 and thus dominating the position in the Baltic.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS' EMPHATIC 'NO'

PARIS, Sept. 30.

The Press unanimously answers "no" to the Hitler-Stalin peace offer. "No peace is possible with the men who, both on the diplomatic and ideological 'plane, have betrayed everything" writes M. Dormessod in "Figaro."—Reuter.

U. S. PRESS VIEWS

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

Describing the new German-Soviet pact as "unexpectedly vague" the "Herald Tribune" says: "It fails to present anything like a picture of a united and overwhelming power which will compel surrender. If Hitler wants peace now he must either yield or conquer and a few scraps of paper from the Kremlin are not equivalent to conquest."

NOT FOR U. S. TO GIVE ADVICE

The International Affairs commentator in the "New York Times" writes: "What unites the two Dictators is the desire to triumph over Britain and France—they are in revolt against European civilisation. This is the threat which Britain and France face; and it is not for the Americans to offer advice or criticism to the nations standing at barricades."—Reuter.

"WAR-MONGERS" DENOUNCED

"Essentially Peace-making Operation Of Russia"

MOSCOW: Sept. 30.

Both the "Pravda" and "Izvestia" vehemently denounce "war-mongers" and depict the recent Russian action in Poland as essentially a peace-making operation, and uphold the recent Russo-German statements that the moment has come for peace.

There is no indication in either, however, of the extent of any future co-operation between the two countries, and there is significantly no allusion to the passages in the Russo-German Pact that the two countries will consult on the necessary measures unless Britain and France stop the war.

The "Pravda," however, remarks that good neighbourly relations between two of the largest States in Europe are growing even stronger, and will lead to an appreciable development of economic relations and trade turnover. If necessary, the two Governments will invite other friendly Powers to assist in their endeavour to liquidate the war.

The "Izvestia" declares that the Soviet leaders have delivered the nation from the menace of war, and placed serious obstacles in the way of the development and extension of the war.—Reuter.

U. S. PREPARES FOR "PEACE OFFENSIVE"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

Mr. Woodring, Secretary for War stated that the national defences were being reinforced to enable the United States to speak "with authority" for peace.

Broadcasting on the occasion of the United States Army's 150th birthday, Mr. Woodring declared that the administration WAS "DETERMINED THAT SO FAR AS LIES WITHIN ITS POWER, THE MAILED FIST OF MARS SHALL NOT EXTEND ACROSS THE OCEANS TO POUND UPON THE AMERICAS."—Reuter.

On Western Front

Allied Strategy To Reduce Morale Of Germans

Reply To Arm-Chair Critics: "French Advance More Rapid Than Expected"

LONDON: Sept. 30.

In contrast to the war on the East, the Allied operations on the Western Front have created an impression in many quarters that they are not putting forth their full strength.

Military experts point out that the Western Front is but a part of a worldwide strategy. This strategy has already proved effective in clearing the high seas of German ships and the prevention of essential war materials reaching Germany or severely curtailing them.

The leaflets dropped in Germany have begun to reduce the morale of the Germans. Time is on the side of the Allies.

The problem, as it is emphasised, is to press the war in such a way as to make the enemy exhaust their resources without corresponding exhaustion on the Allies.

The heavily fortified Siegfried Line and large areas behind it are honey-combed with machinegun nests, pillboxes, land mines and other traps, which must be obliterated or captured, the ground gained must be consolidated and strengthened against counter-attacks—and these can only be done slowly and methodically.

In view of these factors the French advance is more rapid than was expected. Saarbruecken, which is of vital importance, has already been immobilised. The French have occupied more than 50 villages, and the town of Saarbruecken is surrounded on three sides by heavy French guns. Repeated attempts by Germans to isolate French positions have completely failed.—Reuter.

SAARBRUECKEN SURROUNDED

PARIS, Sept. 30.

Saarbruecken is reported to be surrounded on three sides. "It will fall like a ripe fruit, which the tree cannot hold," says one French military commentator.

Slowly and methodically and despite all German attempts to create a diversion, French troops are continuing their general operation.—Reuter.

GAMELIN'S HOLD ON MOSELLE FRONT

A possible invasion of France by Russians, dropped from parachutes is considered a bogey.

Reports regarding the French attack along the right bank of the Moselle in the direction of Treves, indicate that General Gamelin has got his teenth right into this area and that the railway at least as far as Treves is denied to Germans.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

An official communique mentions that "a fairly large number of prisoners" was taken. Prisoners concerned are complete garrisons and manning power of a large number of advanced posts in the Siegfried Line.

General Gamelin's "mopping up" is proceeding more speedily than his somewhat cryptic reports would indicate. By advancing his positions on a front of over five and a half miles in the direction of Borg, his hold becomes stronger to meet an inevitable counter-attack when it is launched.—Reuter.

R. A. F. SNAPSHOTS OF SIEGFRIED LINE

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The skill of R. A. F. pilots has provided British Headquarters in France with a remarkable series of air photographs, showing in the clearest detail some of the most strongly fortified zones on the Siegfried Line, states an Air Ministry announcement.

At only 600 feet, they flew miles along the Line, took close-ups of emplacements and tank traps, noted the different types of camouflage and located a network of communication lines. None of the aircraft were attacked by gunfire or fighters.

They flew so low that many gunners must have thought that they were German. Germans, who were camouflaging a gun waved a greeting to one machine. "They might not have been so cheerful if they had recognised it as a British bomber."

Another reconnaissance flight flying over the Line earlier at 21,000 feet was spotted and attacked by anti-aircraft guns. The shooting was very accurate and there were several shell-bursts uncomfortably near.

MILITARY EXPERTS' VIEW

This morning's French 'communique" says that the night passed without incidents. There was activity by patrols in the whole region east of Saarbruecken. Inhabitants of Luxemberg have had little rest because of ceaseless noise of guns which shakes doors and windows. It is said that they can now distinguish a new note in the bombardment which is of a heavy gun.

The French military expert, M Charles Morice, in the "Petit Parisien", says that "the Germans have failed to show any great counter-offensive power and they are unable to keep with French advances. Our advances are in their territory and there are several large industrial towns in the vicinity."

Other experts agree that it would be difficult for Germans to hold Saarbruecken much longer. But they learn that the French High Command intends to proceed with caution.

GERMAN MOVE

The French have now taken fifty German villages, four of which have populations of over 6,000. The total French losses since the beginning of the war are less than those in one local operation of the kind typical of the last war.

Aircraft reconnaissances indicate continual massing of enemy at Kehl, opposite Strasburg and in the triangle of Fresburg-Constance-Basle where there appears to be greater activity than in the northern end of the Line. If Germans are planning a flank attack, it is a military axiom that it will come from apparently a weaker direction, hence it is conjectural that the main German offensive may possibly be via Belgium or Holland.—Reuter.

Nazi Spies Work Havoc With Swedish Ships

NORTH SEA SWARMING WITH SUBMARINES

Hunt For Contraband

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 30.

SWEDISH SHIPOWNERS COMPLAIN THAT THERE IS A WIDESPREAD ESPIONAGE SYSTEM IN THE NORTHERN PORTS AND UNLESS IT IS STAMPED OUT THE EXPORT TRADE WILL QUICKLY BE DESTROYED.

THEY STATE THAT GERMAN SPIES REPORT THE DEPARTURE OF EVERY SHIP AND THE COMMANDER OF A SUNKEN SWEDISH SHIP SAYS THAT THE NORTH SEA "IS SWARMING WITH SUBMARINES" AND BY CO-OPERATION WITH THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO ESCAPE DETECTION.

SUBMARINE MENACE IN SCANDINAVIAN WATERS

Swedish Ship With Iron Ore Sunk

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Almost all Swedish shipping throughout the world is reported to be at a standstill owing to the submarine menace, says a telegram from Stockholm. It is considered that the Swedish trade delegation to London should press for a more effective convoy system.

The sinking of the Swedish vessel "Nyland" by a submarine off the Norwegian coast is described as inexplicable as she was a neutral ship which left a neutral port for a neutral destination.

The Swedish newspapers declare that naval war has apparently shifted to Scandinavian waters and add that this possibly is confirmation of Britain's claim that the anti-submarine measures have been most effective.

The "Nyland's" captain said that while he was aboard the submarine he was convinced that she was receiving full information from land regarding shipping movements.

Other men connected with shipping declare that a widespread efficient spy system is operating. It is noticeable in Stockholm that certain foreigners hitherto of economical habits are now patronising more expensive restaurants.

5,300 TONS OF IRON ORE "GOES DOWN"

Another correspondent of the "Soir" states that 5,300 tons of iron ore consigned to the Liege steel-works went down aboard the "Nyland."

The correspondent states that the sinking has created considerable feeling in Antwerp and shippers are suggesting a protest by the Oslo group of Governments.

The Swedish Minister in Berlin has formally protested to the German Government with regard to the sinking of the Swedish cargoship "Nyland" off the west coast of Norway.

He stated that the Swedish Government and the owners of the vessel have reserved their right to present legitimate demands for compensation. He also pointed out that the cargo was exclusively destined for Belgium, a neutral country, and therefore could not be considered contraband, and added that the sinking must thus be regarded as a clear contravention of international law.

SPEEDING UP AIR TRAINING.

The methods adopted for speeding up the training of airmen without impairing the all-round abilities of the fully graduated pilots were demonstrated to-day to journalists representing Britain, France and neutral countries at one of the many training schools camouflaged among lonely hills.

The visitors were impressed by the mechanical appliances to assist training including a 'camera obscura' which enables officers to determine accuracy when the pilots are bombing in actual flight, and by temperamental tests by which the men are allocated either to the fighting or bombing squadrons.

Statistics were naturally given sparingly but it was revealed that where a training school turned out 90 pilots in 1934 the figure is now 500. In the past weeks pilots' production has been enormous.

Soviet Aid To Germany To Raid Bessarabia?

LONDON: Sept. 30.

IF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS PROMISED HELP TO GERMANS BY IMMEDIATE MILITARY DIVERSIONS, says Reuter's Military Correspondent, IT IS PROBABLE THIS WILL BE IN THE DIRECTION OF BESSARABIA.

The Rumanian Government have called up additional classes of Reservists and sent further troops to the Bessarabian borders as a precaution. Any other immediate Red Army diversion is unlikely.—Reuter.

BALKAN CHESS-BOARD

Italy Watches Russo-German Game

LONDON, Sept. 30.

ROME: Russo-German relations and its effect on Eastern Europe are closely followed here in an atmosphere of watchful uncertainty. Speculation that friction between Germany and Russia is inevitable has never been widely shared here. Italy always regarded the so-called Balkan Peace Group as her special concern, and if Russia is aiming at heading the Pan-Slav Bloc, this influence will suffer a severe check. At the moment interest is centred on Russo-Turkish negotiations.

"He Has Taught Us To Serve"

Congress President's Tribute To Gandhiji On Eve Of Jayanti Celebrations

NAGPUR, Sept. 30.

The Congress President in a message to the "Nagpur Times" in connection with Gandhi Jayanti says:

"October 2nd is a day of rejoicing for India. Mahatma Gandhi completes 70 years of his life that day. It is not for me to assess the value of the great service he has rendered to India and the world at large during his eventful career. Look to any department in life, you will find his great contribution to the solution of problems which have been troubling. And the contribution too is unique and original.

"We need his teachings to-day more than ever before and we can only pray that this day may return to him for many many years, so that we may have the benefit of his great and wise guidance. We owe it to ourselves to do what we can to deserve it. The least we can do is to resolve that we shall dedicate ourselves to serve and he has taught us to serve."—A. P.

RAJEN BABU AND SARDAR RETURN TO WARDHA

Dates Of A. I. C. C. Not Fixed Yet

WARDHA, Sept. 30.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram returned from Shegaon after two hours' conversation with Gandhiji.

It is not expected that the dates of the A.I.C.C. meeting in Wardha will be announced until after Babu Rajendra Prasad's interview with the Viceroy.

The leaders are leaving on Sunday morning for Delhi.—A. P.

CONGRESS LEADERS FOR DELHI

Gandhiji, Sardar And Azad To Remain Present In Capital

WARDHAGANJ, September 30.

IT IS RELIABEY UNDERSTOOD THAT THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD IS LEAVING FOR DELHI ON SUNDAY MORNING BY THE GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS SAYS AN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM. HE WILL INTERVIEW THE VICEROY ALONG WITH PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AT 10-45 A.M. ON TUESDAY.

Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel are also proceeding to Delhi by the same train in case any urgent consultations may be necessary.

It is learnt that the War Sub-Committee will meet in Delhi on October 2 when Maulana Abulkalam Azad and Pandit Nehru will have reached there.

Wardha Deliberations Postponed

A United Press telegram from Allahabad says:—

According to a telegraphic communication received at the A.-I.C.C. office from Babu Rajendra Prasad at Wardha, it is officially announced that the forthcoming Congress meetings to be held at Wardha are postponed by a few days. Definite dates of the postponed meetings will be announced in due course.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose Leader of the All-India Forward "Bloc", who arrived at Allahabad yesterday, is staying at Anand Bhuwan as the guest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

On arrival, Mr. Bose was received by the Forward "Bloc" and Labour organisations.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO MEET ON OCT. 7 AT WARDHA

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

The General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. announces that the date of the next meeting of the Working Committee has now been fixed on October 7 at Wardha.

The dates of the meeting of the A.I.C.C. will be announced later.—A.P.

FRONTIER GANDHI FOR WARDHA

QUETTA, Sept. 30.

On the completion of his Baluchistan tour Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Gandhi, leaves Quetta to-day for Wardha to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting.

Before his departure he attended a public meeting organised by the Kalat State National Party where he was presented with an address.

KALAT PEOPLE'S DEMAND.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan made a short speech, in which he expressed his sympathies with the demands of the Kalat State National Party and hoped that the Kalat State authorities would meet the demands of their subjects.

Their demands included the introduction of reforms to improve the general condition of the State subjects and the abolition of the Jirga system.—A. P.

WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT FOR MYSORE AGITATION

Resolution For A. I. C. C.

Mr. N. D. Shankar, Member A.I.C.C., has submitted the following resolution on repression in Mysore for the Wardha meeting of the A.I.C.C.:—

"This meeting of the A.I.C.C. congratulates and fraternises with the people of Mysore who have launched direct action, forest Satyagraha and defiance of prohibitory orders against the open breach of faith by the State authorities and against their refusal to recognise the pact arrived at with the leaders of the National Congress and to implement the demand for responsible Government.

"This meeting strongly condemns the high-handed and repressive measures adopted by the Mysore Government such as the passing of the Mysore Public Security Act and the arrest and imprisonment of hundreds of Satyagrahis and demands their immediate withdrawal, and the release of all prisoners.

"The A.I.C.C. calls upon Congressmen and Congress organisations to supply, the heroic struggle of the Mysore State Congress in every possible way."

CHIANG'S RESPONSE TO JAWAHARLAL'S MESSAGE

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

The following cablegram has been received by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek, Chungking (China):

"MANY THANKS FOR YOUR THOUGHTFUL MESSAGE. YOUR VISIT IN CHINA HAS LEFT MANY REMEMBRANCES IN MINDS OF CHINESE PEOPLE. MADAME CHIANG JOINS ME IN SENDING BEST WISHES AND WARM REGARDS."—UNITED PRESS.

Sports Jottings From Here — — And There

EUROPEAN WAR AND INDIAN SPORT

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The war in Europe has unsettled the sporting activities of the world. India is no exception to it, even though she is far away from both the theatres of war. This is bound to be so—connected as she is with Britain—when that country is involved in it.

Now the question is should India stop all her games as long as the war in Europe is on. England has given the answer herself. She has asked her people to carry on their sporting engagements at home, so that they may not brood over the worries and misfortunes of the war all throughout the day. Healthy recreation would refresh their minds and strengthen their nerves. It will help England to carry on the fight with greater vigour and optimism. India may well follow the lead given by England in this respect.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE

There is no need to cancel our sporting engagements. They may go on as usual. The only difference that we may find is the absence of the military. That is a great pity. The army teams and players have provided a good deal of interest in many of our tournaments—particularly in football. Their absence will be keenly felt by everybody. They may participate in local events and that will be some gain.

Football season is over now. Cricket is following in its wake. Some people have suggested the postponement of the All-India Cricket Championship Tournament, on the plea that many European civilian players will not be able to participate in it. I am not sure about the correctness of this ground.

GAMES MUST PROCEED

During the last war, not only European civilians but European military officers participated in the Quadrangular Tournament. If it was possible then, it is still more possible now. Because this time the war is likely to be restricted to the fields of Europe and there is little chance of its spreading over Asia and Africa. In case it does so—and India is directly involved in a war—we may consider the question afresh and cancel all our sporting activities, if necessary. But fortunately for India, that contingency has not arisen at present. We must, therefore, proceed with our usual engagements as far as possible. I am glad to notice that barring Bengal and Mysore, almost all the provinces of India have agreed to participate in the Ranji Trophy Tournament.

SPORTSMANLIKE ATTITUDE

Those who are unable to do so may easily stand down. But that is no reason. Why the Tournament should not go on. One may regret the absence of the holders of the trophy. But I am hopeful that Bengal may yet see its way to defend the title. Similarly the Pentangular should be continued. I understand the Pentangular Committee has already decided to hold it this year and has shifted the dates to the period fixed for the M.C.C. visit to Bombay, that is the usual season for the Bombay's Cricket Carnival. I hope the pessimists of the cricketing world will now set aside their grim outlook on life and look at the prospects with robust optimism as sportsmen should.

GREATER NEED FOR ATHLETICS

In view of the cancellation of the World Olympic Games next year, there have been talks of cancelling the All-India Games which are to be held in Bombay in February next. I fail to see why it should be abandoned. As a matter of fact, the criticisms, which have been levelled of late by Prof. G. D. Sondhi and others, make it doubly necessary. The erstwhile General Secretary of the Indian Olympic Association has developed, since his return from the last Olympiad held at Berlin in 1936, the idea that it is useless to send our athletes abroad until such time as they are in a position to hold their own against the leading athletic countries of the world. The next All-India Games will give them the opportunity of improving their standard at home. By the time the next world Games come on—whenever that may be—India will be in a stronger position to challenge the athletic might of the world.

A.I.L.T.A.'S DECLARATION

The All-India Lawn Tennis Association has already declared for continuation of their annual programmes. And as far as I know hockey will hold the field as usual during the coming season. There is no reason, therefore, for sportsmen in India to be depressed. They may carry on their regular training and activities with the full hope that they will have enough opportunities to show their prowess in the various games which have claimed their attention so long.

It is, however, extremely disheartening to contemplate the prospects before the sportsmen—and humanity at large—of the world at present. Whatever the outcome of the war, the sporting world will be much the poorer by the loss of many a sportsmen in this conflict. It is exceedingly sad to think that those, who were engaged in friendly contests till a few days ago, are now trying to destroy one another like born enemies. To prevent the recurrence of such calamities in future the world must be reorganised and set on a firmer and more sporting basis.

Leaves From Last Fortnight's Diary

By "WRONG ANGLE"

The Subdued Undertone

Are we returning to an age of sobriety? has War damped the enthusiasm for and the spirit of social life? Though far away from the seat of war, Bombay seems to have felt the effects of it, and few functions of any importance whatsoever have been arranged. In England, Government have decided to reopen all places of amusement, with certain safeguards in relation to lights and blackouts; a very sound measure based on the psychology of the crowd, for a nervous panic-stricken nation has much less of a chance compared to the one that puts on a brave face and in spite of the strain lives its usual normal life. A whole week's programme arranged for the benefit of a local hospital received but meagre support, coming close on the outbreak of war, and charity suffered.

Progressive Supper Dance

On the other hand, the Indian Progressive Group's venture in aid of the Literacy Drive in the city and economic relief, proved a real success, netting the desired amount and giving those present a very pleasant and enjoyable evening. In spite of the war various individuals and business firms willingly came forward to offer prizes in some of the most novel competitions ever held in Bombay. The spirit of fun was evident in the dance competitions and in the dances, particularly in the Paul Jones, and the Taj Cabaret artists, Lilian, Irene and Larissa, gave exquisite performances upto the real cabaret standard; their Tales from the Vienna Woods was outstanding in grace and interpretation. The success of the function can be judged from the requests made by a number of those present for another function of the type.

Radio Club Dance

The Radio Club started its first dance on Tuesday the 19th September and is repeating its dance evenings every Tuesday. The floor was excellent, if a bit too polished, and the gathering was cosmopolitan. In fact it was a real study to watch the expressions of pleasure, wonder and almost approval on the faces of some very old-fashioned looking dames who seemed to be the most interested spectators. The traditional "What would your grandmother say?" question did not arise, but it would have been interesting to hear the frank comments of these elderly dames; favourable it must have been, or we would not have seen them there again the next Tuesday.

Fascism

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay read a well-thought-out paper on the relation of the individual to the State at a luncheon meeting of the Indian Progressive Group on Wednesday the 27th September at the Taj—incidentally the Taj culinary department seems to have improved since the war, unaffected by the consequent rise of prices in the bazaar. The Archbishop's attack on Fascism was direct and severe, giving no grace to the wanton spoilers of individual freedom. After registering a number of straight hits against the enemy, he gave him a final knock-out for full count, for no Fascist adherent could muster enough strength to ask any questions.

Polish Relief

India is a poor country with its starving millions, but none is so rich as he who giveth, and India is prepared to contribute her mite as a token of her appreciation of the bold and gallant fight against oppression offered by the Poles, who in the face of the superior strength of their enemies could have sold their conscience and patched up a peace even knowing that it might have meant their ultimate absorption, as that might at least have saved them and their property from the terrible destruction that they have had to face. As it is a case of their needs being greater than ours, we will in the spirit of broad and enlightened inter-nationalism offer them whatever little assistance we may, for they were fighting our battle, the battle of the oppressed against domination. An influential committee has been formed to collect whatever little may be possible to assist Polish refugees already settled in other countries; an army of about 50.000 Poles is being formed in France to fight for freedom, and we in India with one voice wish them all success.

A New Menace

Good or bad, everything seems to have a vogue. Some time ago we had the craze of Chain Letters, a stupid waste of money and a real hardship on the superstitiously inclined who dared not break the chain. It was the legacy of the last war as its origin is placed somewhere in 1916-17. Is this war going to give us another stupid craze? I have already heard of a good few instances of people receiving anonymous letters; there can be hardly anything more dastardly than the writing of anoymous letters and no one more contemptible than the writers of such cowardly epistles. Like kleptomaniacs there are some diseased minds that delight in causing trouble even to those whom they scarcely know, and sometimes to those whom they do not know at all. But there is also the crude and even brutal minded semi-criminal who deliberately sets out to do the maximum harm with the minimum risk—that is until caught.

HERNIA

Wonderful remedy by outward application. Thousands benefited without operation. Apply for testimonials and directions:—H. C. ROY, Specialist in Hernia, Divine Treatment Hall, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (———). "The Bombay Chronicle." must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Compounder. See Dr. Chimanlal Choksi, 94, Bhuleshwar, Bombay. (12315).

Wanted candidates to become overseers by Postal training. Principal, British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur (Sind). (12273)

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Make More Money. You can Add Rs. 50 upwards weekly, build up sound and lucrative business in your spare time without canvassing. Wherever you live. Send stamp for special offer to:—Gogia & Co., Kangra (Pb.). (12080)

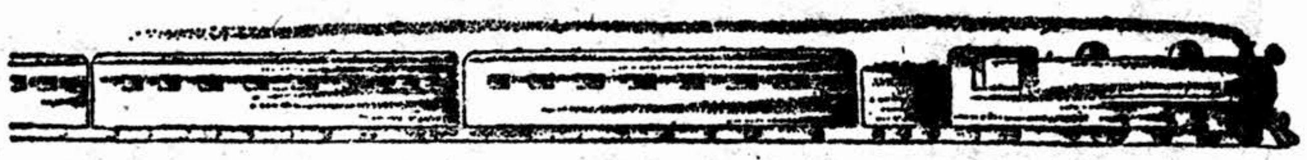
141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Be Ready—War necessitates demand for telegraphists, etc. Allowance, uniform, passage and quarter. Prospectus on annas eight.—Director, Royal Tel. and Ry. Duties College, Bombay 11. (12305).

245. ASTROLOGERS

1940.—Powerful aspects are operating. Send birth details with Rs. five for detailed yearly reading by Yeshwant Magazine's renowned Astrologer. For particulars send four annas stamps. Hora-Ratna R. G. Sapre, Rahuri Ahmednagar. (12301).

Public Notices



RETURN TICKETS for ALL CLASSES

at substantially reduced rates are now issued between the following stations at the fares shown against each :

Between	First class.		Second class.		Inter. class.		Third class.				Available for
							Mail.		Ordy.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Days.
Bombay, Byculla, Dadar & Akola ..	72	6	36	2	22	13	10	5	9	14	18
„ „ „ & Amraoti ..	80	13	40	8	25	10	11	12	11	6	18
„ „ „ & Bhopal ..	87	6	43	11	27	15	13	1	1[illegible]	9	30
„ „ „ & Cawnpore ..	132	3	66	2	....		20	7	20	1	30
„ „ „ & *Via* Cawnpore Central.	132	3	66	2	....		20	7	20	1	30
„ „ „ & Gwalior ..	121	10	60	13	39	6½	18	12	18	6	30
„ „ „ & Jalgaon ..	54	6	27	3	17	0	7	11	7	3	12
„ „ „ & Jubbulpore.	100	11	50	6	32	7	15	3	14	13	30
„ „ „ & Nagpur ..	87	3	43	10	27	15	12	15	12	9	30
„ „ „ & Sholapur ..	58	15	29	8	....		8	4	7	13	12
Poona & Sholapur	34	3	17	1	10	12	5	2	4	11	12
Poona & Nasik Road	35	7	17	11	11	1	5	5	4	14	12

Where there is no Inter. class accommodation, tickets will be available by III class only.

G.I.P.

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents for Silk, Cotton and Woollen cloths. Rates competitive. Pay Rs. 100. T.A. extra. Particulars and samples free. Girson Knitting Works Ludhiana. (39). (12284)

15 Fifteenth great week!

Shree RANJIT'S COLOSSAL CLASSIC:

SANT TULSIDAS

The BEST SHOW in the Town!

OPERA HOUSE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PLAZA

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SAGAR'S SOCIAL:

COMRADES

with SURENDRA & MAYA

THE WINE OF LOVE IS MUSIC!

THE FEAST of LOVE IS SONG!!!

And NEW THEATRES offer it in the delightful picturization of late BANKIM CHATTERJEE'S Famous Novel!!

'Kapal Kundala'

Featuring:

LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, KAMLESHKUMARI, PUNKAJ MULLICK and JAGDEESH, Etc.

Music by: P. MULLICK

Direction by: P. MAZUMDAR

3 THIRD THRILLING WEEK

AT

Roxy

TIME: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

(A Messrs. KAPURCHAND LTD. RELEASE)!

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Sunday.

While addressing a street-corner meeting in connection with the October 2 strike in the Null Bazaar area G. N. Wakankar an office-bearer of the (Red flag) Press Workers' Union was arrested by the City Police and was released on bail of Rs. 5, the day before yesterday evening.

He was produced before the Girgaum Police Court yesterday and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3 on a charge of obstructing traffic.

◆

A knife was plunged into the abdomen of Ramzan Ali Khudabux, a water carrier of Kamatipura, early this morning just as he was returning from a hotel after taking some tea.

Garibhussen Abdulla, it would appear, called Khudabux to a hotel to have some tea with him. After sometime they came out. Abdulla asked Khudabux why he was speaking to others about him, saying that he was intimate with a certain woman Khudabux did not answer.

Incensed at his silence, it is alleged that Abdulla drew out a knife and plunged it in his companion's abdomen, and then ran away. He was pursued and arrested by some citizen who was in the vicinity.

It is stated that a blood-stained knife was recovered from him.

Khudabux was removed to the hospital bleeding where he died later.

SEE
THE ETERNAL
TANGLE of HUSBAND,
WIFE and THE OTHER
WOMAN:

IN
GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S
PATI-PATNI
Starring:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, AMINA,
R. WASTI & OTHERS
from SATURDAY 7th Oct.
AT
WEST END

NOW SHOWING
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
GENERAL FILMS' POPULAR
REVIVAL:
BAGHBAN

ZENANA SHOW AT 1 P.M.
ON TUES., 3RD & THURS. 5TH

MINERVA'S "PUKAR" or
"THE GREAT
MOGHUL"
IN NINTH BOMBAY WEEK AT
MINERVA
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
STARS:
CHANDRA MOHAN, NASEEM
and SOHRAB MODI

INDIA'S FOREMOST
CHARACTER ACTOR
BABURAO
PENDHARKAR
in
"IN SEARCH OF
HAPPINESS"
Huns Pictures' Social Screen Play
2ND WEEK AT
MAJESTIC
Daily at 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
Matinee: Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

"THE FIRST
WORLD WAR"
From the secret archives of the
great nations!
Daily at 4,
6-30 & 10 p.m.
CAPITOL

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 3, 1995
Muslim: Shaban 17, 1358
Parsi: Farvardin 26, 1309
Hightide: 1-12; 13-11
Lowtide: 7-06; 19-13
Sunrise: 6h. 30m.
Sunset: 6h. 28m.

Monday, Oct. 2.

Gandhi Jayanti celebrations: Public meeting, at Azad Maidan, 6-30 p.m.
At Blavatsky Lodge, 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The next meeting of the Corporation will be held here on Thursday, the 5th instant at 3 p.m. (B.T.). There will be no meeting of the Corporation tomorrow (Monday).

PARSEES PRAY FOR BRITISH VICTORY

Under the auspices of the Parsee Patriotic League a Parsee mass meeting will offer prayers for the success of British and allied arms to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Ranji's agiary, corner Grant Road.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

THE STUDENTS MUSIC CIRCLE MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the Students Music Circle there will be a Music performance by Miss. Indira Wadker to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Ramnarayan Ruia College Matunga.

DR. ANNIE BESANT'S BIRTHDAY

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, the Birthday of Dr. Annie Besant, will be celebrated at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Theosophy The Synthesis of Knowledge" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15 p.m.

SUBURBAN D. C. C. MEETING

The meeting of the Suburban District Congress Committee adjourned on last Sunday will be again held today (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at Bandra Town Hall.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association there will be a public debate to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at the King George English High School, Dadar. Mr. Mukund Rajadhyax will move that "The number of public Holidays should be reduced" and Mr. A. S. Sidhaye will lead the opposition.

"FELLOWSHIP FESTIVAL"

The Annual Fellowship School Festival will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at the Royal Opera House. The programme consists of a play 'Santa Kukdi' and dance and music.

CENTRAL BOARD OF PROHIBITION VOLUNTEERS

There will be a Grand Rally of the Prohibition Guards at Bhayandar Station at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

The Guards will march from Bhayandar Station to Bhayandar Town and back.

CHARITABLE CINEMA SHOW

A charitable Cinema Show, in aid of the Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. at the West End Theatre, when the film "Anthony Adverse" starring Fredrick March and Olivia de Haviland, will be screened at the usual rates.

DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS

At the hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, tomorrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 11th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The First World War" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Jamaica Inn" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"—"Goodbye Mr. Chips" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Way Down South" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Bachelor Mother" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Street Singer" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Comrades" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kapal Kundala" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Baghban" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar or the Great Moghul" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kon-Kisi-Ka" Time as usual.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Comrades" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
BANDRA TALKIES—"The Buccaneer" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

To-morrow's Public Meeting At Azad Maidan

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Azad Maidan to celebrate the 71st birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and Shri B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of the Government of Bombay, and Shri G V. Mavlankar, Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly will address.

Volunteers belonging to the various Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at the place of the meeting at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, the Gandhi Jayanti will be celebrated at a public meeting to be held at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday the 2nd October at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Prof. Pestonji A. Wadia, M.A., will preside and Prof J. M. Kumarappa, M.A., Ph.D., Mr. J. K. Mehta and Prof. Dharmananda Kosambi will be among the speakers.

AT BLAVATSKY LODGE

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Gandhi Jayanti will be celebrated at a public meeting to be held at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), to-morrow (Monday), at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Prof. Pestonji A. Wadia, M.A., will preside and Prof. J. M. Kumarappa, M.A., Ph.D., and Prof. Dharmananda Kosambi, will be among the speakers.

IN MANDVI

To celebrate Gandhi Jayanti there will be a flag salutation at 8-0 a.m. at the Mandvi D. C. C.'s office.

The Hon. Mangaldas M Pakwasa, the President of the Bombay Legislative Council will unfurl the flag.

AT KALYAN

Under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library Kalyan, Mahatmaji's 71st Birthday will be celebrated in the Association Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, by having a public meeting at 9 p.m. to-morrow (Monday), when tributes will be paid to Mahatma Gandhi.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The first anniversary celebrations of the Ladies Section of the South Indian Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Asthika Samaj Hall. Children will enact "Merchant of Venice" (Court Scene) in English and "Sitha Kalyanam" in Tamil.

A. R. P. CLASSES

Under the auspices of the Scouts Union Ambulance Centre St John Ambulance Association a Special Instructors' class in Air Raid Precautions will be held in Hindu Vidyalaya High School in Angre's Wadi: Girgaum Back Road on every Sunday at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) commencing from to-day (Sunday) and another class in the Oriental High School; Kelewadi; Girgaum Road at 2 p.m (S.T.) on every Sunday commencing from to-day. The course consisting about Ten lectures and will be illustrated by charts, models, diagrams etc. Those wishing to attend the class should apply to the Hon. Secretary Mr. G. S. Kothare

PRAYERS FOR PEACE

To-day (Sunday), has been declared by the Authorities to say Peace Prayers in Churches and Temples.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, today (Sunday) at 7 p.m.

JEWISH WELFARE COMMITTEE

A Jewish mass congregation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Maghen David Synagogue Byculla, to offer prayers for the success of Britain and her Allies in the present war.

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Society will be held in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, Girgaon, Bombay. to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

A monthly social gathering open to all Andhras will be held at the Mahasabha premises, Kuwar Kunj, First Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday). The meeting will be followed by tea.

UPNAGAR ARYA SAMAJ, VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, a public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in Shishu Mandir, Park Road, Vile Parle. Pt. Dinanathji will deliver a lecture on "Vedic philosophy of Life".

MATUNGA YOUNGMEN'S CLUB (MATUNGA)

A variety entertainment show will be held in aid of the 'Matunga Youngmen's Club', under the presidentship of His Worship the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

RECEPTION TO COM. TAYAB SHAIKH

Under the auspices of the Bombay League of Radical Congressmen and some Workers' Union, following public meetings have been arranged to receive Com. Tayab Shaikh, the Organising Secretary of the All-India League of Radical Congressmen, who has returned to Bombay, as a free man after a long period of six years. He was recently released from the Alipore jail.

Dadar Chaupaty Sunday, at 6 p.m. Dt. 1-10-39.

Gogga Street, 'A' Ward, Fort, Bombay. Monday, at 8-30 p.m. 2-10-39.

Girgaum Chaupaty Thursday, at 6 p.m. 4-10-39.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30, & 10 P.M.
*CHARLES
LAUGHTON
in Daphne du Maurier's
"JAMAICA
INN"
with MAUREEN O'HARA—
LESLIE BANKS.
Director: A. HITCHCOCK
A Tumultuous Flaming
Adventure!
Also film of the
MAGINOT LINE

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

In this Competition you are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in diguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the FIRST PRIZE is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

In the two series of pictures those marked A.B.C. . . . . are the criminals. They are shown in their disguise in the series numbered 1.2.3. . . . . Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the man shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised himself by putting on a woman's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore, we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 4th October, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

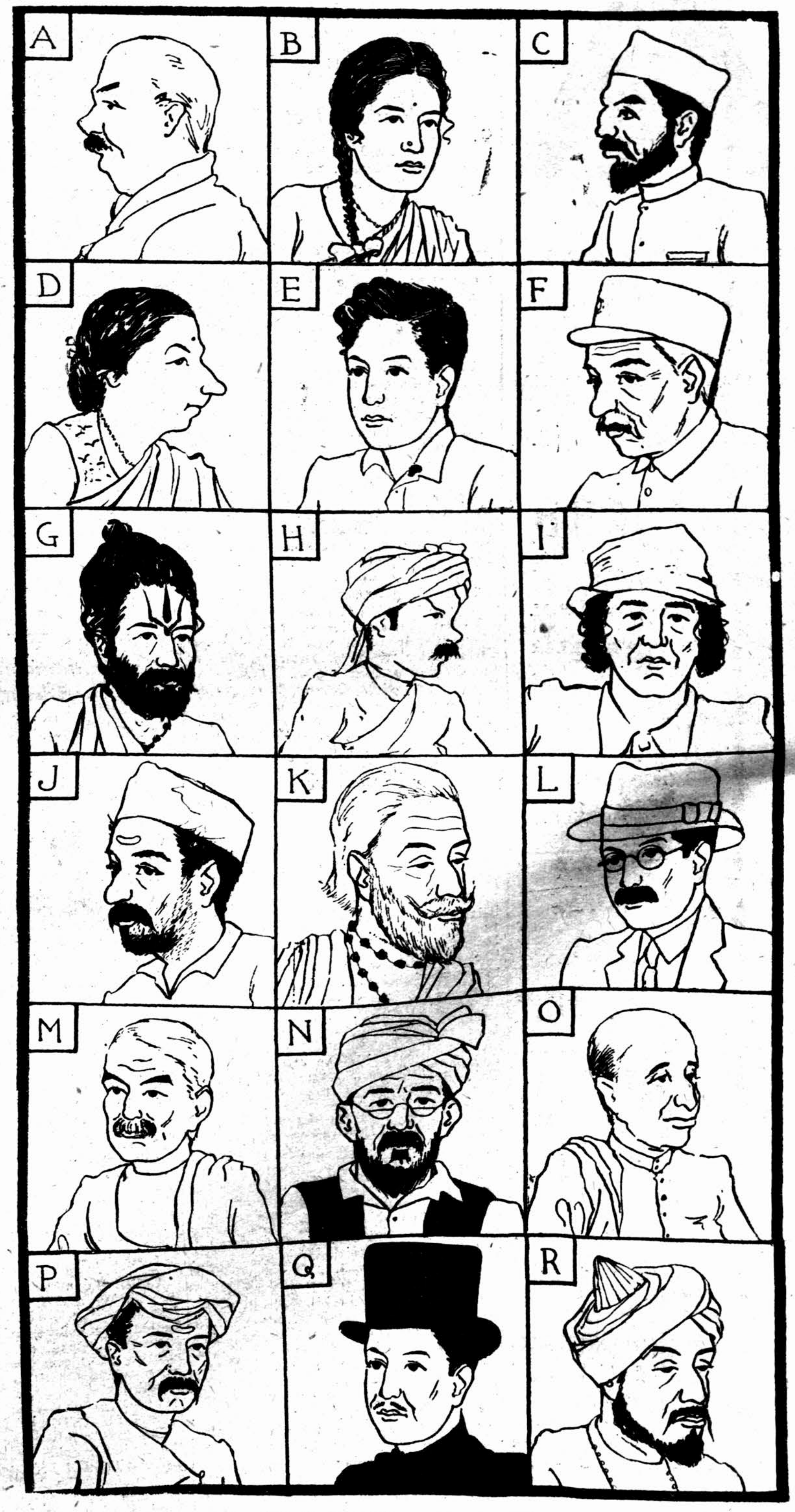
5. All entries may be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 4th October, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

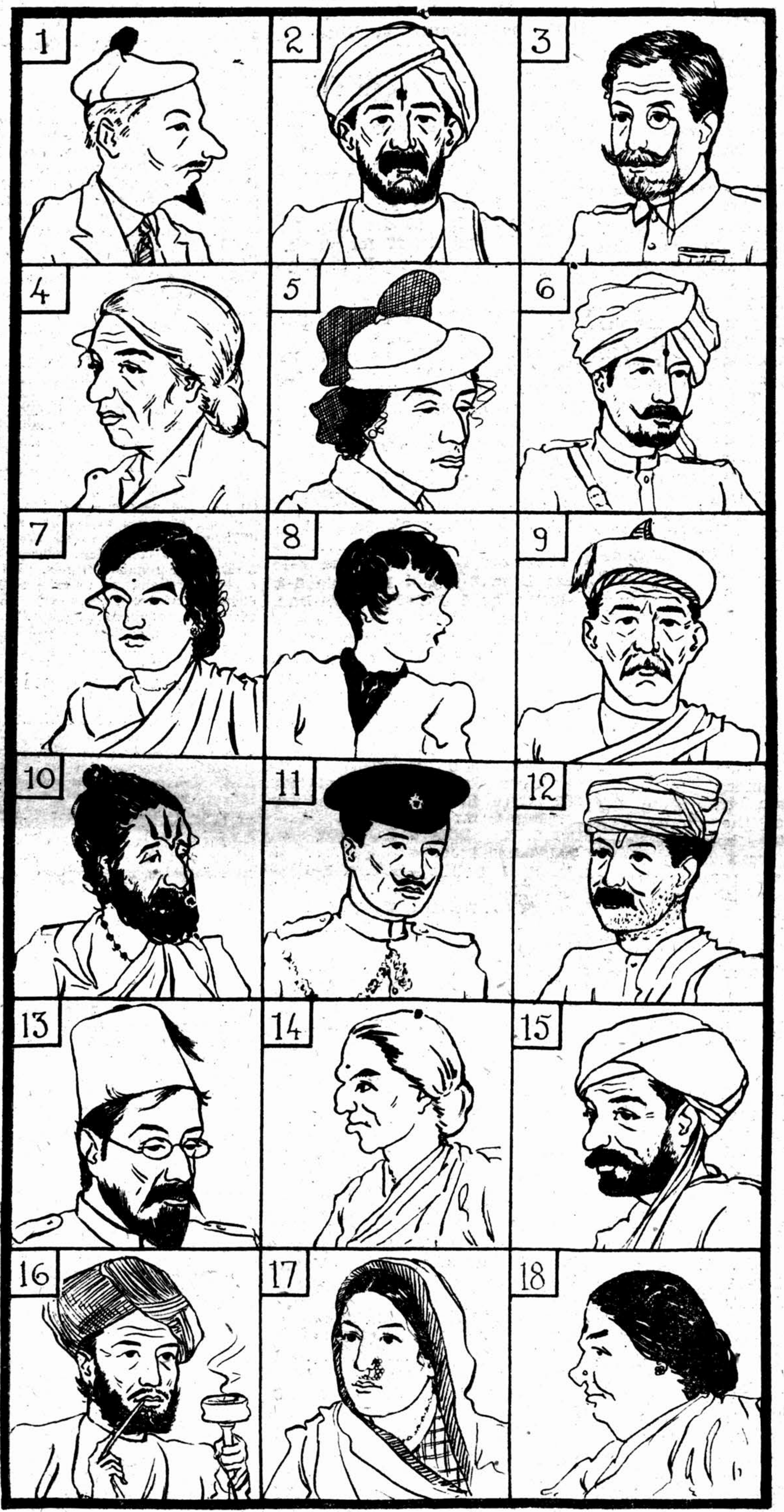
9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance



CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
4th OCTOBER
1939

(For Extra Coupons See Page 23.)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort. BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706 G P O BOMBAY

fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Detective Competition
1/10/39.

A	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Saturday's Races At Poona

What's What Wins Newbury Plate

By OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

Weather conditions were again most favourable for racing yesterday, and the attendance satisfactory. While many well-backed horses scored, first favourites were generally beaten.

Mr. A. L. J. Talib, whose successes with the Arab horses in his care have been a feature of the season, again brought off a double through the medium of King Hilal and Assaf Mahmud. Callinan who was astride the former, rode his first winner of the season. W. T. Evans was associated with the success of Assaf Mahmud—one of the most improved Arabs in training.

Mr. Svamvur's What's What very well ridden by Britt, won the Newbury Plate, the principal event, with his stable companion Garden Warbler in the role of runner-up. Unplaced in his four previous essays this season, the gelding son of Greek Bachelor improved remarkably on anything he had previously shown. Panna Prince filled a minor placing and in so doing gave indication that he is coming back to form. The well-favoured Pressman was not in the reckoning and did little to justify the ready support he received.

A COUP MATERIALISES

Alec Higgins supplied the winner of the Curragh Plate, Division I in Red Gold, a nicely turned out bay filly by Truculent and thus related to Rough Sea, a good winner in India. The three-year-old showed herself the possessor of good speed since she put three lengths between herself and Aftalon, whose success the other day in similar company was readily gained. There would appear to have been confident backing from inspired quarters for Mr. Manton's filly, who had run once previously this season without figuring prominently. A drop in the weights of nearly a stone gave this speedy customer a chance which it was too good to miss. The Handicapper could not have been too pleased to see one he had let in so lightly score in the manner she did. Marina ran gamely under a big weight, but such fancied runners as Beau Geste and Gold Gainer made a poor showing.

Torquemada, recently relegated to Class IV, made light of the opposition in Division II of the Curragh Plate, winning by 3 lengths from Scion, who was saddled for the first time this season. The winner will doubtless go up to Class III again. Pome accounted for the beaten others among whom was Scotch. I made a note of Bruree, who was prominent for the greater part of the journey. He began to hang badly over the last bit, but is bound to improve.

ROSE APPLE SCORES AT FIRST ATTEMPT

The Kashmir-owned Mahboob made a gallant attempt to win his third race, but was a trifle unfortunate to encounter one better at the weights in Rose Apple, out for the first time this season. There was no doubt as to the superiority of the Pomme d'Apicolt who was commended as an useful horse to follow in these columns last season. While the winner was well backed it was his stablemate Eager Tit who carried the bulk of the public money, but this one could not manage anything better than a fourth, Vijayamala just keeping him out of a remunerative placing by a neck.

Assaf Mahmud made amends for his recent defeat when winning the Alandi Plate, Division I Evans made no mistake this time and in a vigorous finish accounted for Manik Prasad a rather in-and-out customer. Wheel of Fortune finished third and the greatly improved Gaurishanker fourth.

THRILLING FINISH

In an exciting set-to for the Alandi Plate, Division II, The Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Zain ul Mulk, scrambled home by a head from Taj Subhan, who in turn beat Hashim by a neck. Malta gave an improved display when finishing fourth, but the much fancied Fil al Iraq took no hand in the fighting. New Luck fell with Shamrao Bala.

Several newly landed Arabs donned silk in the two divisions of the Arab Consolation Plate. Mr. Abbas Mahomed's Jambal recorded a runaway victory in Division I, beating Jabbar by five lengths. The rest are not of much account for the present.

There was confident backing for King Hilal in Division II and he won like the good thing he was thought to be. Chief Ruler and Daata were the place-getters and among the beaten others, Patiala trained in the same stable as the winner, ran well enough to be remembered for a future occasion.

Two investors nominated the Daily Double which returned a dividend of Rs. 632. There was no winner for the Daily Treble and the sum of Rs. 2,305 has been carried over to the next race day.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III, maidens at the time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Abbas Mahomed's **JAMBAL** 7-9 Naji Dawood .. 1
Mr. Shahkir's **JABBAR** 9-1 Virsingh 2
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's **TRANSVAAL** 8-11 Y. S. Khan 3
Haji Abdul Wahid's **ZAHIR** 7-9 Mohiuddin 4

Not run: Prince Julian 7-9.

Won by 5 lengths, 6 lengths neck.

Time: 1 min. 24-1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Saleh.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III, maidens at the time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. A. L. J. Talib's **KING HILAL** 7-9 cd. 7-10 Callinan 1
Mr. Diamond's **CHIEF RULER** 7-9 Meekings 2
Mr. B. M. Goculdas's **DAATA** 9-3 Jones 3
Mr. Shakir's **ARAB BOY** 9-1 Jabbar 4

Not run: Nafa al Zaman 8-11, Hilal al Iraq 7-9.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 23 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 71 and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Class IV.

Mr. Gemini's **ROSE APPLE** 7-10 Selby 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's **MAHBOOB** 8-3 Britt 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kholhapur's **VIJAYAMALA** 8-3 Cook 3
Mrs. M. Clarke's **EAGER TIT** 8-12 Maxwell 4

Not run: Redouble 8-5, and Mazarin 8-2.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths neck.

Time: 1 min. 30 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 56 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 16 and Rs. 27 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE CURRAGH PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second Rs 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Manton's **RED GOLD** 7-11 Bromley 1
Mr. Martin's **AFTALON** 8-11 Marrable 2
Miss F. J. Mashal's **MARINA** 9-7 Evans 3
Mrs. P. T. Harrison's **HONOR** 7-12 Selby 4

Not run: Drochdead Nua 8-13 Miss Lena 8-9 and Loveable 8-0.

Won by 3 lengths, shorthead, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 14-2|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 72 for win, Rs. 37, Rs. 46 and Rs. 38 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE CURRAGH PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second Rs 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Dr. S. K. Pillay's **TORQUEMADA** 9-4 Jones 1
Mr. P. D. Bolton's **SCION** 8-6 A. Clarke 2
Mr. S. C. Woodward's **POME** 8-5 H. McQuade 3
Mr. M. Wemyss's **BRUREE** 7-13 Harding 4

Not run: Mukama 9-2, Ecstasy 8-0 and Valencia 7-12.

Won by 3 lengths, neck, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 14-1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 115 for win, Rs. 48, Rs. 30 and Rs. 48 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE ALANDI PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II which have not won in any class after 31st March, 1939, a race value Rs 2.000 or over.

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's **ZAIN UL MULUK** 8-4 Brace 1
Mr. A. K. Hamad's **TAJ SUBHAN** 8-13 Jones .. 2
Mr. N. Rupchand's **HASHIM** 8-7 Selby 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's **MALTA** 8-4 Rook .. 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 75 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 28 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. A. Svamvur's **WHAT'S WHAT** 7-5 cd. 7-7 Britt 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's **GARDEN WARBLER** 7-12 Meekings 2
Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's **PANNA PRINCE** 8-2 Evans 3
Raja I. Dhanrajgir's **KNIGHT JILL** 8-9 Burn 4

Not run: Dark Fellow 8-7, Kingdom 8-7 and Levant 8-5.

Tote paid Rs. 53 for win, Rs. 34, Rs. 50 and Rs. 45 for places.

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE ALANDI PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500 second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II which have not won in any class after 31st March, 1939, a race value Rs. 2.000 or over.

Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's **ASSAF MAHMUD** 9-2 Evans 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's **MANIK PRASAD** 8-0 Mahomed Khan 2
Mr. Manton's **WHEEL OF FORTUNE** 9-2 Brace .. 3
Mrs. S. Bose's **GAURISHANKER** 7-4 Whiteside .. 4

Not run: Three Diamonds 9-2.

Tote paid Rs. 48 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 46 and Rs. 34 for places.

Winer trained by A. L. J. Talib.

MAYOR'S PROFITEERING RELIEF COMMITTEE

The following resolution was passed by the Mayor's Profiteering Relief Committee at their meeting held on Saturday:—

"That an Executive Committee consisting of the following members, with the Mayor of Bombay, as its ex-officio Chairman, be appointed to take steps for affording relief and assistance to the poor and middle classes in the City against the profiteering prevailing in the City due to the War and particularly the undue rise in the prices of articles of food, etc., by opening grain, etc., shops in suitable localities in the City:—

Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee (Vice-Chairman); Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Kt.; Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt.; Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E.; Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi; Mr. Fakirmahomed Lalji Sajan; Mr. Velji Lakhamsy; Mr. Mathooradas Kanji Matani; Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin; Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri; Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S.; Mr. W. R. G. Smith; Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji; Mr. Rajaram B. Raut; Mr. Nagindas T. Master; Mr. Vithaldas Kanji and Mr. S. L. Silam.

HON. TREASURERS.

Mr. A. G. Gray; Mr. M. I. Rowji; Mr Gordhandas G. Morarji and Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji.

HON. SECRETARIES.

Mr. S. K. Patil; Mr. Soonderdas Morarji; Mr. M. M. Killedar and Mr. D. V. Nadkarni.

That the Committee be authorized (1) to open as many retail shops for the sale of grain and other necessaries of life as may be found necessary in the City at convenient places, (2) to arrange for requisite funds, (3) to incur expenditure and (4) to take such other steps as may be necessary to give effect to the above purposes."

Balkan-ji-Bari

Boys and girls of all Bombay and Suburban Branches of the All-India Children's Association will celebrate Birthday Anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant, to-day (Sunday). They will meet at Vile Parle Railway Station at 3 p.m. and go in a procession to Gokalibai High School, Dadabhai Road, Sister Jail Bharati will perform the National Flag Hoisting Ceremony. Then there will be speeches by Mr. Kantilal Kasotia and others. Also a variety programme of songs, stories, dances, drills and dramas has been arranged. Mr. S. U. Shukla will preside.

KHADI BHANDARS OPEN ON MONDAY

All the A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandars will remain open on Monday the 2nd October on account of the Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 30.

Cor Kint (Holland) has created a world record for 150 yards backstroke with the timing of one minute 42.1 seconds. The previous record was Irene van Feggelen's one minute 43.3.—Reuter

Madame Pilsudski, widow of Marshal Pilsudski, arrived with her two daughters in England yesterday.

Mahatma Explains Attitude Towards War

Hopes To Bring Congress And Govt. Along Path Of Non-Violence

In an article headed: "Conundrums" Mahatma Gandhi writing in the latest "Harijan" explains his "seeming inconsistencies or his inscrutability" in his attitude to war 'vis-a-vis' his creed of non-violence.

He says:—"Thus asks a well-known Congressman:

"1. What is your personal attitude towards this war consistent with non-violence?

2. Is it the same as or different from your attitude during the last war?

3. How could you with your non-violence actively associate with and help the Congress whose policy is based on violence in the present crisis?

4. What is your concrete plan based on non-violence to oppose or prevent this war?

These questions conclude a long friendly complaint about my seeming inconsistencies or my inscrutability. Both are old complaints, perfectly justified from the standpoint of the complainants, wholly unjustified from my own.

Now for a few lines in answer to the foregoing questions:—My personal reaction towards this war is one of greater horror than ever before. I was not so disconsolate before as I am to-day. But the greater horror would prevent me to-day from becoming the self appointed recruiting sergeant that I had become during the last war. And yet strange as it may appear, my sympathies are wholly with the Allies. Willynilly this war is resolving itself into one between such democracy as the West has evolved and totalitarianism as it is typified in Herr Hitler.

Though the part that Russia is playing is painful, let us hope that the unnatural combination will result in a happy though unintended fusion whose shape no one can foretell.

RUSSIA'S ROLE

Unless the allies suffer demoralization, of which there is not the slightest indication this war may be used to end all wars, at any rate of the virulent type that we see today.

I have the hope that India distraught though it is with internal dissensions, will play an effective part in ensuring the desired end and the spread of cleaner democracy than hitherto. This will undoubtedly depend upon how the Working Committee will ultimately act in the real tragedy that is being played on the world stage. We are both actors in and spectators of the drama. My line is cast.

BRIDGING THE GULF

Whether I act as a humble guide of the Working Committee or, if I may use the same expression, without offence, of the Government, my guidance will be for the deliberate purpose of taking either or both along the path of non-violence be the step ever so imperceptible. It is plain that I cannot force the pace either way. I can only use such power as God may endow my head or heart with for the moment.

There are degrees of violence as of non-violence. The Working Committee has not wilfully departed from the policy of non-violence. It could not honestly accept the real implications of non-violence. It felt that the vast mass of Congressmen had never clearly understood that in the event of danger from without they were to defend the country by non-violent means. All that they had learnt truly was that they could put up a successful fight on the whole non-violent against the British Government.

Congressmen have had no training in the use of non-violence in other fields. Thus for example they had not yet discovered a sure method of dealing successfully in a non-violent manner with communal riots or goondaism. The argument is final inasmuch as it is based on actual experience.

NEW FIELD

I have no ready made concrete plan. For me too this is a new field. Only I have no choice as to the means. It must always be purely non-violent, whether I am closeted with the members of the Working Committee or with the Viceroy. Therefore what I am doing is itself part of the concrete plan. More will be revealed to me from day to day, as all my plans always have been.

I would at once ask the English to free all their vassals, take pride in being called "Little Englanders" and defy all the totalitarians of the world to do their worst. Englishmen will then die unresistingly and go down to history as heroes of non-violence. I would further invite Indians to co-operate with Englishmen in this martyrdom it will be an indissoluble partnership drawn up in letters of the blood of their own bodies not of their so-called enemies. But I have no such general power Non-violence is a plant of slow growth. It grows imperceptibly but surely. And even at the risk of being misunderstood, I must act in obedience to "the still small voice."

Italian Boat's Arrival

The Lloyd Triestino's m.v. "Victoria" is due to arrive in Bombay next week. She will sail the same day for Naples|Genoa.

QUESTION OF TERMINATION OF TENANCY

Rapid Progress Made In Disposal Of Clauses In Govt. Measure In Bombay Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday

The members of the Assembly were in a business-like mood when they met this morning and the Tenancy Bill made considerable progress. Nearly five clauses of the Bill were passed at to-day's meeting.

Clauses 16 and 17 of the Tenancy Bill, being non-controversial, were passed without much discussion. Clause 16 provided that in cases where land revenue was suspended or remitted by the Government, the landlords should give similar relief to the tenants.

Clause 17 prevented the eviction of a tenant in a khoti or talukdari tenure, from a house built at the expense of the tenant on a site belonging to the landlord, unless it was proved that the house was not built at the expense of the tenant or the tenant made a default in payment of rent, if any had been fixed for the use and occupation of the site.

Mr. R. R. Bhole moved an amendment to clause 20, deleting the provision for the payment of cost by the tenant. The clause provided that if at the first hearing of the suit for termination of a tenancy for non-payment of rent, the tenant tendered to the landlord the rent in arrears and the cost of the suit, the court might pass an order that tenancy had not terminated.

Mr. Bhole did not want the tenant to be unjustly burdened with the costs of litigation.

The Revenue Minister, opposing the Amendment stated that if the provision for the payment of cost was removed, it would be an incentive to tenants to withhold payment. As all landlords were not bad men, all tenants he said were not angels.

The Amendment was defeated and the clause was passed.

The Assembly then passed the clause providing for notice being served by a landlord to a tenant before filing a suit for terminating the tenancy on grounds of destruction or permanent injury to the land.

Clause 22 of the Bill was then considered. The clause made it incumbent on a landlord to pass receipts for the payment of rents by tenants. Non-compliance was made punishable with a fine of up to Rs. 100.

Mr. Bhaiji moved an Amendment that the tenant should give a written acknowledgment for the receipt.

Mr. Morarji Desai remarked that acknowledgment to a receipt was an unheard of thing. He therefore opposed the Amendment.

At this stage, the House was adjourned.

GANDHI—JAYANTI

More Light From The East

Through Tibet's crowding mist and shifting snow
Oft one sees some sunlit Himalayan peak
Like Hope-wedded human soul, still brighter grow;
So does the maddened West with rootless nerves
——Whilst cannons stifle speech and bomber curves——
Standing Knee-deep in her own children's blood,
Supplicate thee, oh East! Let Messiah speak
That Amnesty, Beauty, Satyagraha may flood
The tyrants' iron-clad heart with God-like love
And Freedom's bark on chartered seas may move.

When Dharma fades and Adharma prevails
A shooting Comet human shape betakes,
Though hot-and-flaming friction that entails,
It moves round the darkling world supplying light
—How different from the bombers' nocturnal flight——
The haloed faced through tears on Israel smiles
And makes such music that both sages, rakes,
Their eyes and ears entranced, forget their wiles,
Their Ego's call; and preaching Common Greed,
To ecstatic tunes in Beauty's Quest proceed.

Thine is the glory, Mother India dear,
Thy lap that prophet's flowering soul hath bred;
A muddy, raging stream through forests drear
His life had flown, till Wardha's Ashram touched,
It cleared and stilled in silent music couched
As stars on milky way; a legion fights
He waged 'gainst Fear and Lust; all pomp he shed,
A Man o' th' Soil, his hermit soul delights,
By torch of Truth with oil of Love its food,
To hymn of Universal Brotherhood!

—S. ADAM, M.A.

1450 Villages In Thana Dist. Without Dispensaries

The following questions were asked in the Assembly:—

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala (Railway Union): Will the Hon'ble Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many Medical dispensaries are there in the Thana District;

(b) whether Government is aware that the patients in many villages in that District have to traverse long distances before they can reach any of the dispensaries;

(c) whether Government has considered the advisability of establishing a dispensary on the Ghodbunder Road somewhere near the village of Kashi between Dahisar and Mira Road?

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder: (a) 28 dispensaries.

(b) Government understants that out of about 1,450 villages in the Thana District which have no dispensaries, 271 are more than 10 miles away from the existing dispensaries.

(c) It is for the District Local Board, Thana, to consider this question in the first instance and to approach Government for opening a rural medical relief centre near the village Kashi, if it is satisfied that the need for such a centre exists. Government understands that the village Kashi is only about 3½ miles away from the Local Board Dispensary at Bhayandar.

CONVICTED UNDER SEC. 153-A, I. P. C.

RANCHI: Sept. 30.

Mr. A. H. Khan, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, delivered judgment today in the case under Section 153-A (inciting class hatred) against Rai Saheb Bandiram and Julius Tigga, joint editors and publishers of "Adibasi," a local fortnightly.

Each accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or three months' imprisonment, in default. The case was a sequel to two articles in the "Adibasi" in July last.—A.P.

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and all aches and pains such as:—toothache, stomachache, rheumatic or neuralgic pains, congestions or swellings external or internal.

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On The Air

October, 1.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Sarod Recital. 8-15 Geets, Grave and Gay. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 9-0 For Young Listeners. 9-45 Ghazalen. 10-0 Compositions of Kunwar Shyam. 10-15 Woman's World. 10-45 Village Concert (B B C.) 11-15 Orchestral Music. 11-30 Indian Music. 12-0 noon A Saigal Recital. 1-0 p.m. Orchestra. 1-33 Interlude. 5-0 Indian Music. 5-45 European Music. 6-0 News (E.) 6-5 News (H.) 6-10 Amateurs. 6-30 Ramzan Khan. 6-45 Shri Rama Hari Marathe. 7-0 Next Week's Programmes. 7-10 Gauhar Sultan. 7-30 For Villagers. 8-15 Dagh Recital. 8-30 Geet Aur Bhajan. 8-50 Ramzan Khan. 9-0 News (H.) 9-20 News (E.) 9-45 This, That and the Other. 10-0 Sangeet Sammelan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Kafi on the Sarod. 6-15 Mohammad Shafi. 6-30 Gauhar Sultan. 6-50 Behag on Sarangi. 7-0 to 7-10 As in Delhi 1. 7-10 Amateurs Again. 7-20 Kumari Mandakini Dikshit. 7-30 Kumari Nalini Mulherkar. 7-40 Ramzan Khan. 8-0 Duets from Stage. 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 S. D. Batish: Geets. 10-0 London Phil. Orchestra. 10-14 Peter Dawson: Bass.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

8-0 to 8-40 a.m. As Announced. 8-40 a.m. to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

5-0 to 1-0 p.m. As Announced. 6-0 to 7-5 As in Delhi 1. 7-5 to 9-0 As Announced. 9-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Film Songs. 8-15 News (M.) 8-20 News (G.) 8-30 Ghazals. 8-40 News (H.) 8-50 News (E.) 9-0 Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Amanat Ali. 9-40 Teen Sitariye. 9-50 Alabandi Jaipurwali. 10-15 Pankaj Mullick. 10-25 Ustad Bundu Khan. 10-55 Bai Azambai. 11-40 AIR Quartet. 11-50 G. M. Durrani. 12-5 p.m. Gujarati Poetry. 12-15 Natyachchata (M.) 12-25 Samant on Clarionet. 12-30 Amanat Ali. 12-50 Violin Duets. 12-57 News (H.) 1-0 Saveri and Sarparda. 1-10 Anek-Nam. 1-20 Ghazlen. 1-30 News (E.) 1-35 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 5-0 As Announced. 6-0 News (E.) 6-5 News (H.) 6-10 Alabandi Jaipurwali. 6-25 V. D. Tendulkar. 6-40 Bhajans in Chorus. 6-55 Zilla on Sarod. 7-0 Papeehe Ki Piu Piu: Geets. 7-10 Ustad Bundu Khan. 7-30 Gopal Prasadik Bhajan Mandali: 7-55 News (M.) 8-10 News (G.) 8-30 Sport by Talyarkhan. 8-45 Echo of Month. 9-0 News (H.) 9-20 News (E.) 9-45 Czech Phil. Orchestra. 10-30 Late News.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. As Announced. 6-0 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 Records. 9-35 Ustad Bundu Khan. 9-55 Alabandi Jaipurwali. 10-12 Amanat Ali. 10-30 Late News.

U. S. NEUTRALITY BILL

Provisions Tightened By Last-Minute Changes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

The United States must keep out of war and the way was by the passage of the Administration's Neutrality Bill, including the repeal of the arms embargo, declared Senator Schwellenback in a broadcast.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has now approved last minute changes in the new Neutrality Bill which will be debated upon by the Senate on Monday.

The Committee has tightened the provisions which would have permitted American ships and 'planes to carry passengers and mail to belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere by providing that passengers and mail could only be carried to belligerent ports south of latitude 30 degress north which means Bermuda and all Canadian ports are included in the prohibition.—Reuter.

HITLER GIVES UP HOPE

Nazi Leaders Convinced Of Defeat Are Preparing To Flee

LONDON, September 30.

"The Nazi leaders are preparing for flight", declared the German Freedom Station broadcasting to-night. "None of them has any faith in the future of their Government. Those who should be best informed have sent their money abroad.

GENERAL GOERING, THE MILITARY EXPERT, DOES NOT BELIEVE IN VICTORY. RIBBENTROP SEES DEFEAT AND HESS WHO KNOWS HITLER BEST AND TO WHOM HITLER TELLS HIS SECRET THOUGHT BELIEVES THAT HITLER FEARS CERTAIN DEFEAT.

LEY KNOWS THE HATE OF THE GERMAN WORKER AND FORESEES THE DAY WHEN PASSIVE RESISTANCE WILL TURN INTO OPEN REVOLT. GOEBBELS KNOWS THAT HIS LYING PROPAGANDA NO LONGER HAS ANY EFFECT".

Danish Ships Captured By German Warships

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 30.

Two Danish ships carrying agricultural produce to England were captured by German warships and have been taken to German harbour for examination.—Reuter.

REICHSTAG TO BE SUMMONED NEXT WEEK

BERLIN, Sept. 30.

It is officially announced that the Reichstag will be summoned next week.

The purpose of summoning the Reichstag is to hear a statement by the Government. The actual date of the meeting is not mentioned.—Reuter.

MOSCICKI RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP

Hands Over Powers To Ex-Governor Of Pomorze

LONDON, Sept. 30.

News has reached the Polish Embassy in London that President Moscicki has resigned the Presidency of the Polish Republic, and handed over powers to Racziewicz, former Governor of Pomorze.

Racziewicz will reside in France and in his capacity of Polish President will nominate the Prime Minister and members of the Government.—Reuter.

NIMBKAR ARRIVES IN KARACHI

KARACHI: Sept. 30.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the Indian labour delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva arrived at Karachi this morning and will be arriving in Bombay on Wednesday morning.

Why U. S. Cannot Maintain Neutrality

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

The Senate of the Foreign Relations Committee in an informal report, recommending the enactment of the new Neutrality Bill, according to Dowjones Agency Washington Dispatch, has advised the Senate that it is of the opinion that the United States cannot maintain neutrality as long as the embargo provisions remain on the Statute book.—Reuter.

Turkey And Pacts

ISTANBUL, September 29.

The texts of the mutual assistance and economic agreements, between Turkey, Britain and France have been finally agreed according to persistent rumours in diplomatic circles in Ankara.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE SIGNATURE OF THE AGREEMENTS WILL TAKE PLACE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RETURN OF MR. SARAJOGLU FROM MOSCOW.

Responsible circles in Ankara insist that the new Soviet-Turkish Pact does not impair Turkey's pledges to Britain and France and that Turkey's agreements with Russia, Britain and France all aim at maintaining the "status quo" in the Balkans and the Black Sea and at ensuring security in the Mediterranean.

BOWLER'S DAY AT ISLAM GYMKHANA

Merchant's All-Round Display

The Islam Gymkhana were engaged in a two-day fixture against the Hindu Gymkhana (A) at their grounds. Batting first the Islam Gymkhana put up a poor score of 47. K. C. Ibrahim was the only batsman who reached a two-digit score, with 18, because of the bad pitch due to the overnights showers.

V. M. Merchant, S. L. Patil, and R. R. Wadkar bagged 3, 4 and 3 wickets for 14, 25 and 7 runs, respectively.

V. M. Merchant (captain) and Hindlekar the usual opening pair of the Hindus began promisingly. The leader of the team was carrying his bat till the end of the day's play with 71 runs to his credit, the total score being 110 for 3 wickets. Churi scored 35. The match will be resumed to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m.

PARSI GYM. Vs. B. TELEPHONE CO.

At the Parsi Gymkhana, the Bombay Telephone Company were the visitors and were engaged in a half-day match, which ended in a draw, the scores being, Parsi Gymkhana, 125 for 6 wickets. M. R. Khan 31, K. R. Meherhomji 40, and Batliwala and Karkaria took 3 wickets each for 34 and 56 runs, respectively;

Bombay Telephone, 94 for 7 wickets. F. Kapadia 36, Batliwala 23, Jamshedji bagging 4 wickets for 36.

The Bombay Gymkhana will play a one-day-match at the Parsi Gymkhana to-day (Sunday.)

EVASION OF INCOME-TAX

Sind Govt. Suffers Loss Of Rs. 72,000 Due To Alleged False Returns

KARACHI, September 28.

Seven complaints, alleging the evasion of income-tax to the tune of Rs. 76,000 between 1931 and 1938, involving lakhs of rupees, have been filed by Mr. Partaprai J. Punwani, Advocate-General of Sind on behalf of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, against Seth Tyabali Abdul Hussain Mandiwalla, a millionaire of Karachi.

Entertaining the complaint Mr. C. H. Aga, the City Magistrate, has issued process and fixed the case for September 30.

The Government, it is alleged, has suffered a loss of Rs. 72,000 on account of the alleged false returns filed by Seth Tyabali between 1931-32 and 1937-38.—United Press.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

N. Y. Cotton Ten Points Up

SAGGING TENDENCY IN BROACH

Wall Street Firm

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1939.

New York, Sept. 30.

Previous closing	8.89
To-day's opening	8.90
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	8.99
Difference	+10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Sept. 30.

Previous closing	5.81
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	
To-day's closing	
Difference	

Broach A/M. Expectation	Rs. 194

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 30.

The New York cotton displayed moderate activity owing to absence of stimulating foreign cables.

The trading in October began at 9.24 i.e. unchanged. Prices steadied on scattered trade support but the general enquiry was slow with business being restricted. Subsequently the demand improved on better outside support with October finally closing at 9.28 while December closed at 8.99.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept. 30.

To-night Broach April/May delivery opened at Rs. 193. Prices relapsed on liquidation and local selling to Rs. 190-8 The close was slightly better at Rs. 192-8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 30.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October	(9.15/9.15)	9.24/9.24
December	(8.82/8.81)	8.91/8.90
January	(8.53/8.52)	8.61/8.61

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Sept. 30.

Planting issues were more active in the local market, where a large turnover took place. Among miscellaneous shares public utilities came in for slightly better enquiry. Paper shares also remained steadier. Steel shares however were quieter in sympathy with other shares, Indian Irons dropping to Rs. 32 and Steel Corporation of Bengals to Rs. 17. Cotton mills were unchanged. Bank shares were quiet. Among Government securities Mysore Loans came in for enquiry at lower levels.

Exchange transactions 3 per cent Govt. paper Rs. 69/6; 3 1/2 per cent Govt. paper Rs. 83; 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50; Govt. of India loan Rs. 92/13; 4 per cent 1960-70 G. I. loan Rs. 94/2 small lot; 94/5 small odd lot; 3 per cent 1956-61 Mysore loan Rs. 94; 4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore loan Rs. 102; 3 per cent 1952 Madras Rs. 84/8; Reserve Bank of India Rs. 99; Imperial Bank of India Rs 325; Bank of Hindustan Ltd. Rs. 25; Gokak mills Rs 175/8; Oct, Bombay Dyeing Rs. 911/4, 912/8 Oct. Kalasa tea Rs. 3/7; Malankara rubber Rs. 29/8 XD. Cochin Malabar Estates Ltd. (3) Rs 5/10, 5/12 Nov. Chembra Peaks Rs. 2/8; Cochin Malabar Estates Ltd., (2/12) Rs. 5/8; Midland rubber Co. Ltd., Rs. 3/11, 3/12; Thirumbadi rubber Co. Ltd., Stock Rs. 1/4; Cottanad plantations Rs. 2/8; Deccan sugars Rs. 35/8; Belapur sugar Co. Ltd., Rs. 200, 201, 202 Oct; Travancore sugars and chemicals Rs. 8, 8/1; Vellore Elec Supply Corpn. Ltd. Rs. 9/2 C.D.; Associated cement Cos. Ltd. Rs. 139/12, 140/4 Oct 142, 142/8 Nov. Mysore paper mills Rs 9/14, 10; India Nut Co. Ltd., Rs. 2; Tata iron and steel Co. Ltd., ordy Rs. 355, 358,258/8, 361 Nov. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., defd Rs. 1760, 1786/4, 1780, 1782/8, 1787/8, 1792/8, 1795 Oct. 1805, 1815 Nov. Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Rs. 32/13, 32/15, 33, 33/4 C.D. Burma Corporation Rs. 6 6/4; Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd. Rs. 17/1, 17/4, 17/5; Indian Copper Corporation Ltd., Rs. 2/4/6, 2/5, 2/6, 2/6/6.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 30.

Previous closing	4.02
To-day's opening	4.02
At the time of New York cotton closing	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 30.

Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept. 30.

Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 30.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.62 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32 sellers) 1-5 31/32 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.18 1/2) 13.18 1/2

New York on Bombay (30.30) 30.30

London on Milan (79.00) 79.00

London on Shanghai (0-4 1/4) 0-4 7/8

London on Kobe (1-1 31/32 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers) 1-1 31/32 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (2 3/8 per cent) 2 3/8 per cent

4 months (2 5/8 to 2 3/4 per cent) 2 5/8 to 2 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3 to 3 1/2 per cent) 3 to 3 1/2 per cent.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 30.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	3	12	6
Wheat May	3	13	9
Linseed May	6	3	3
Groundnuts February	36	9	0
Castorseeds May	40	0	0
Cottonseeds January	23	10	0

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 30.

SILVER			
Silver ready	59	2	0
Silver Bhadrapad	59	3	0
Silver Asho	59	7	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	41	1	0
Gold Bhadrapad	41	2	0
Gold Asho	41	3	0
Sovereign	27	15	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 30.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 53 1/8) dol 54 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 5/8) dol 33 5/8

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 73 1/2) dol 76

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

RESERVE BANK STERLING PURCHASE

A press communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, regarding Sterling purchases says:

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in the week ended Friday (29th September) amounted to £1,785,000.—A.P.

Busy Day For Subhas At Allahabad

RECEIVES OVER 2 DOZEN ADDRESSES

Exhorts Congressmen To Close Up Ranks

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

Since this morning Sjt. Subhas Bose had an extremely busy programme. He began his programme at 7-30 a.m., with a reception by the Parkatra Ward Committee. He then went to the University Senate Hall, where a meeting was held under the auspices of the Students' Association. He spent sometime at the Levellers' Society. Then he attended a reception given in his honour by the Daraganj Congress Ward Committee, and the Kydganj Ward Committee. Later on he received a welcome address at Ewing Christian College. Thereafter, he was accorded reception by the Muthiganj Ward Congress Committee. He next went to the Muslim Hostel, Allahabad University.

In the afternoon he was received by the Anglo-Bengali Intermediate College and the Kayastha Pathshala Intermediate College. Thereafter he was welcomed by the University Union.

Wherever he went he received enthusiastic reception and was heavily garlanded. People seemed anxious to have his darshan, and sometimes ran along his car for considerable distances. Some Rightists here and there dissociated themselves with the reception but on the whole no serious opposition was put up anywhere.

Parts of the city were bedecked with flags, festoons, buntings at gates and arches, through which Sjt. Bose's procession will march this evening. At Ewing Christian College, he made a short speech. After touching on the European situation he made a fervent appeal for unity in Congress ranks.

HUGE MEETING AT PURSHOTTAMDAS PARK

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

Over 70,000 people attended a mass meeting this evening whereat Sjt. Subhas Bose made a speech. All roads led to the Purshottamdas Park, where the meeting was held. The Park was filled to overflowing.

Sjt. Bose was carried in a huge procession from the railway station to the Park through the main thoroughfares of the city He was seated at the top of a motor lorry and a music band played as the procession wended its way.

Sjt. Subhas Bose received about two dozen addresses of welcome from various organisations of Allahabad, also several purses.

Addressing the meeting he reiterated his belief that the time was ripe for India to take a big step forward and achieve Swaraj. He did not agree with those leaders who would be satisfied with even a substantial part of Swaraj at this stage.

Continuing Mr. Bose contended that with the Congress Government in eight Provinces the position of Congress was much stronger to-day than it was in 1921 or 1932.

MUNICIPAL BOARD ADDRESS

At 5 p.m. Sjt. Bose received a welcome address from the Municipal Board. Mr. R. N. Basu, Chairman, read the address and presented the members of the Board to Mr. Bose.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was present during the function.

Pt. Nehru, it may be recalled, is an ex-Chairman of the *Allahabad* Municipal Board.

The address stated that Mr. Bose had raised the head of India high all over the world by his services. It pointed out that the present was not the time when anybody need be perturbed by differences of opinion in the country.

Further the address asked Mr. Bose to carry the country unflinchingly on the right path.

Replying to the address, Mr. Bose thanked the Board for the warm welcome and said, the people of India had shown their fitness in carrying on the work of Local Self-Government, and if greater opportunities were given them, they could show better results. Nobody could, however, say that the principles for which the Congress stood had been fully observed in the carrying out of the parliamentary programme of the Congress, or that, there was all-round satisfaction with this aspect of Congress work. Nevertheless, Indians had demonstrated their fitness in working Local Bodies, despite some complaints here or there.

RIBBENTROP'S MISSION A FAILURE?

MOSCOW, Sept. 30.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE VEILED THREAT IN THE RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT TO "CONSULT ON NECESSARY MEASURES" MOST OBSERVERS HERE EXPRESS THE OPINION THAT THERE IS NO MILITARY ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND IF THIS IS TRUE, HERR VON RIBBENTROP'S MISSION IS A FAILURE, BECAUSE IN THE EVENT OF A FIRM ANGLO-FRENCH REFUSAL TO CONSIDER THE HITLER-STALIN PEACE OFFER GERMANY WOULD BE LEFT ALMOST COMPLETELY ISOLATED.

MOST COMPETENT OBSERVERS ARE CONVINCED THAT THE SOVIET-ESTONIAN PACT IS AIMED AT A POSSIBLE FUTURE GERMAN ATTACK RATHER THAN AT COMPLETE DOMINATION OF ESTONIA.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 30

Following a rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 197 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened steady at Rs. 195 and improved to Rs. 198/8 on scattered buying. Later on there was heavy unloading and prices declined to Rs. 193. There was considerable unloading by option dealers. There was a marked absence of any support and we still look for lower prices.

Prices declined to Rs. 192 for Broach. Later on the market was quiet and with restricted turnover and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/May	Rs.	192	12	0
Comra D/Jan.		179	12	0
Bengal D/Jan.		143	4	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept 30

Bengal Fine	149/50
Bengal F G	146/47
C P 1	196/98
C P 2	192/94
Berar	192/93
Khandesh	185/87
Jalna Sailu	185/87
Khandwa	192/93
Broach	203/05

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 29

Broach A/M highest 202 lowest 197 1/2 closing 198 3/4

Ocmra D/J highest 188 lowest 183 1/2 closing 184 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 148 lowest 145 closing 146 1/4

Night session: Broach A/M opening 199 highest 199 lowest 194 3/4 closing 195 3/4

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept 29

SAKELS—	
November	13.50+16
January	13.61+17
March	13.65+18
ASHMOUNI—	
October	10.39+4
December	10.55+10
February	10.79+15
April	10.84+15
June	10.92+17
GIZA—	
November	12.22—4
January	12.43+1
March	12.61+5

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 29

GIZA 2—	
Spot	7.68—1
October	7.11+4
November	7.16+4
January	7.23+5
March	7.27+3
May	7.29+3
July	7.29+3
UPPERS—	
Spot	7.23—1
October	6.65+6
November	6.65+6
January	6.50+4
March	6.48+2
May	6.46—0
July	6.44—0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 30

Yeserday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 176 to 177. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 in London and 4.02 at New York.

London silver prices again declined 1/2d. at 22 1/2d. and 22 7/16d. for Spot and forward respectively. Prices declined on speculative selling. Later speculators bought at the decline. New York Spot silver prices declined 1/4 at 35 cents. London Bombay Spot silver parity is Rs. 59-10-9 and forward parity is Rs. 59-8-6. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at Rs 3 3/4. The local market was quiet with scattered selling in silver but gold was fairly steady with a better demand.

Quotations were as under:

GOLD				
Ready	Rs.	41	3	0
Bhadrapad		41	3	0
Asho		41	3	0
SILVER				
Ready		59	4	0
Bhadrapad		59	4	0
Asho		59	9	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 29

Spot	22 1/2
Forward	22 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 29

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£8-8-0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 30

Yellow metal sheet	Rs.	52	0	0
Copper sheets	Rs.	70	0	0

Tone: Steady.

Tata Steel Shares Decline

PROFESSIONAL UNLOADING AND ABSENCE OF SUPPORT

Cotton Mill Shares Easy

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

Extreme dullness on Wall Street followed by Russo-German accords with possibility of moves towards peace by Rome or Vatican creating new problems for investors and speculators. It is pointed out that a quick end of the present conflict might cause a bad fall in the world commodity prices and slow down the domestic recovery movement and the final list was mostly lower. U.S. Steel Shares declined 1 7/8 at 73 3/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining Shares closed 1/2 down at 32 3/4 dollars.

The local Share Bazar opened very steady but in the absence of any important buying prices eased off on increased unloading. There were occasional rallies but had little effect and prices ruled at the low point. Unfounded peace rumours damped general feeling but it may be said that there exists some weak long interest in the bazar

The decline in Silver and Cotton prices also discouraged buying. The tone of the market was quiet and general business is now decreasing with activity confined only to Steel Shares. Cotton Mill Shares are now in back ground on the belief that the rise in raw cotton prices and other stores mostly used by mills do not leave any substantial improvement in the margin of profit and the demand for cotton piecegoods does not present any cheerful tone. It is true that the usual Pooja business for Calcutta and Diwalli Mahoorat business will have a sustaining effect. Cotton Mill Shares ruled easy. There was heavy selling and prices registered sharp declines.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,815 and after advancing to Rs. 1,820 declined to Rs. 1,760 and finally closed at Rs. 1,772-8. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 912 and declined to Rs. 886. Associated Cements eased off to Rs. 138-12.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Sept. 30.

100 Ahmed Advance	323	12
250 BOM. DYEING	886	4
100 CENTURY	261	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	271	0
100 COLABA	135	8
100 Coorla	112	8
250 David	40	0
250 Dawn	325	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0 7	3
100 Finlay	114	0
100 GOKAK	171	0
1000 Hindustan	1850	0
100 Indore	40	0
100 Khatau	115	0
100 KOHINOOR	308	0
250 Laxmi	500	0
250 Madras United	250	0
100 MORARJI	130	0
250 Model	52	0
50 MYSORE	97	8
200 NEW GREAT	254	0
100 Oosmanshahi	42	0
100 PHOENIX	272	3
25 SASSOON SILK	75	4
50 SIMPLEX	92	8
100 SWADESHI	251	0
1.000 Sholapur	3,060	0
100 SWAN	107	0
500 Vishnu	1180	0
1000 Westerns	935	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	90	0
25-50 Central	29	6
500 Imperial	1350	0
125-500 Imp. Conty	327	8
50-100 India	125	12
100 Reserve Bank	99	12
5 Union	5	6
CEMENTS		
100 ASSOCIATED	138	12
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	540	0
15-100 Jupiter	9	3
20 Mercantile	49	0
15-75 New India	32	4
200 Oriental	3700	0
10-50 Vulcan	6	14
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahd. Old	136	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY X.D	1370	0
10 Ajmer	10	2
50 BOMBAY TRAM	120	8
100 Bombay Suburban	165	0
10 Broach	10	4
100 Karachi	191	4
100 Poona	183	8
100 Surat	147	8
100 TATA HYDRO	143	0
1000 TATA POWERS	1222	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0
100 C. Province	91	0
100 Dh. Baramati	99	0
100 Gujarat	89	4
100 Mandra Bhon	100	0
100 Pachora Jamner	83	13
100 Sara Serajganj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	727	8
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp.	6	2
2sh. Indian Copper	2-4-6	
10 Indian Iron and Steel	31	14
10 SHIVRAJPUR	44	0
30 TATA STEEL DEFD.	1772	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	355	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	540	0
10 Air Service	6	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	200	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	600	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	280	0
125 B. BURMA	522	8
50 B. BURMA CONTY	171	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	4-8-0	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	78	8
100 IND. BLEACHING	105	0
100 Western India Match	113	0
50 Ind. Invest Trust	42	8
100 I. Radio Def.	325	0
100 I. Radio Ord.	340	0
100 Port Canning	71	0
30 PREMIER CON.	73	8
15 Scindia	22	5
25 Tata Oil Mill	48	4
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1275	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	280	0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	70	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	526	4
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	110	4
6¼ p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	93	12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	131	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1380	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	190	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	151	0
7 p. c Vishnu	675	0
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	100	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	47	8
7 p.c Sholapur	78	6
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	102	0

(Capital letters indicate shares on Forward list.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 30

Bombay Dyeing (920) 912 895 897 880 887 886

Century (272) 269 263 266 259 260 259 261

Central India (283) 284 273 275 272 274 268 271

Kohinoor (317) 316 311 312 306 309 308

New Great (263) 271 255 257 251 253 254

Simplex (96) 98 94 92 93 92/8

Swadeshi (261) 260 253 254 252 251

Associated Cement (140/8) 141 138 139 138/12

Andhra (1365) 1365 1370

Tram Ord (120) 120/8

Tata Hydro (142) 143

Tata Power (1217/8) 1225 1222 1225 1217 1222

T Steel Defd (1815) 1815 1820 1770 1780 1760 1775 1770 1772/8

T Steel Ord (362) 363 361 356 357 353 356 355/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (151) 151

Bellapur (202) 203 199 200

B Steam (283) 283 280

B Burma (531/4) 537 522 525 532 526 522/8

Sterling Purchases

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 29th September 1939 amounted to £1,785,000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bomby, Sept 30

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 84/12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 82/8 nominal.
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 86
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 97/8
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 82/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 92/14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 99
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 100
5 per cent 1940-43 Loan 100/9

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 105/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 110

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 90
4 per cent M Deb 1974 90
5 per cent M Deb 1959 101
6 per cent M Deb 1954 114
6 per cent K P. T 1956 114

Unchanged. All rates are nominal.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept 30

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 1/5 15/16 30 Oct 30 Nov.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 5/16 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 3/8 Two months.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 337 nominal
Bank's buying T T 325 nominal
Bank's buying D D 324 nominal

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,275
Bank's buying T T 1,345

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 79
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 54 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 53

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 27

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D —

CROSS RATE—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 30th inst.
Shanghai London 0/4 3/4 30th inst.
Japan London 1/2 1/32 30th inst.
Java London 7.35/50 30th inst.
New York London 4.02/4 29th inst.
London New York 4.01 3/4 29th inst.
London Paris 176.21 29th inst.
London Italy 79.00 29th inst.
London Belgium 23.65/90 29th inst.
London Switzerland 17.65/85 29th inst.
London Berlin — 29th inst.
London Stockholm 16.70/90 29th inst.
London Amsterdam 7.50/60 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0 28th inst
Gold £8-8-0 29th inst.
Silver London ready 23 28th inst.
Silver London ready 22 1/2 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 15/16 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 7/16 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 1/4 28th inst.
Silver New York ready 35 29th inst.
London discounts 3 months 2 3/8 per cent 28th inst.
London discounts 3 months 2 5/8 per cent 29th inst.
London discounts 6 months 3 1/2 per cent 28th inst.
London discounts 6 months 3 1/2 per cent 29th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

THE BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept 30

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 103 December 112 February 117

Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 127 December 128 February 132

Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 160 December 163 February 165

Yarn No. 40s October 235 December 235 February 235

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Sept 30

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—

Ready (Small Grain)	Rs.	15	6	0
Ready (Large Grain)		15	8	0
Shipment September F B H		6	1	0
Shipment October F B H		6	11	0
Shipment Nov-Dec F B H		7	0	0

Tone: Steady.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Three Extra Entry Coupons of our Detective Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

DETECTIVE COMPETITION.
1/10/39.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
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Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name ....

Address ....

....

DETECTIVE COMPETITION.
1/10/39.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name ....

Address ....

....

DETECTIVE COMPETITION.
1/10/39.

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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name ....

Address ....

....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Responsibilities Of Parents

By A. S. TROLLIP

THERE has been a growing tendency, under modern condition, to relieve parents of more and more responsibilities. There is also a tendency among parents, especially of the well-to-do class, to shed all responsibility, even before the child starts school, on the plea that the training of their children is being better undertaken by other people.

This is all the more true in the education of children in respect of accident prevention. The actual protection of the child from disease and accident is as much the duty of parents as is the formation of character, and of good habits.

Far too many young lives are lost every year which proper parental protection could have saved. In Great Britain for instance, five children under five years of age die every day as the result of accidents. It is equally true of India or almost any other country in the world, that the number of young children killed between the ages of 3 and 7 is greater than at any other period throughout life.

Accidents Lowest At School Going Age

Between the ages of 8 and 15, which is the school going age, the number of accidents is lower than at any period throughout life—the ages of 10 and 11 in particular. Much of the credit for this goes to teachers and school authorites who are doing all in their power to protect as well as educate.

Between the ages of 15 and 25, the post-school period, the rate of fatal accidents rises sharply once again Pedal-cycle and motor-cycle accidents have an overwhelming majority.

It will be observed that in the case of pedestrians the five most dangerous ages are between 3 and 7; in the case of pedal-scyclists between 14 and 18; and between motor-cyclists between 21 and 25. In other words, children who have been taught in School to walk safely on the road, and who have not yet started to cycle or motor, show a very small percentage of fatal accidents.

The obvious inferences to be drawn from these figures are that the maximum danger occurs immediately before and after the school-age and that not only are young children insufficiently protected, but also that young people are not properly trained before they start to rid a pedal or motor cycle, or to drive a motor car. For this neglect, parents must take the major responsibility.

Future generations will probably marvel that this generation is so slow to realise that a knowledge of vehicle operation (including bicycles) is an essential part of the education of older children.

Accidents In The Home

The number of child accidents in the home is nearly half as many as road accidents. Over 80 per cent. of deaths from scalds were to children, practically all of whom were under 5 years of age. Over 25 per cent. of those fatally burned were children, again mostly under 5 years of age. Nearly 40 per cent. of drowning fatalities were children, one-third of whom were under five, and the rest under 10 years of age.

Surely parents should do more to check this heavy mortality!

In the prevention of road accidents, the following measures are necessary:—

(a) No child under 7 years of age should be sent on an errand or proceed to or from school or play, except in charge of a responsible person.

(b) Elders should as far as possible avoid taking children shopping in busy thoroughfares. There are bound to be moments when their attention is diverted and the child wanders off, regardless of danger.

(c) Children should never be allowed to play on streets or pavements.

(d) Children should not be sent on errands just before school time. This makes the child rush off to school at the last moment, in a state of worry and excitement lest he or she be late.

A HUNGRY Irishman entered the restaurant Friday and said to the waiter: "Have yez any whale?" "No." Have yez any shark?" "No." "Have yez any swordfish?" "No." "Have yez any jellyfish?" "No." "All right," said the Irishman. "Then bring me ham and eggs and beefsteak smothered in onions. Anyway I asked for fish."

"Ever since we've had the wireless the wife thinks of nothing but her beauty treatment."

NATIONAL SCOUTS

A WEEKLY LETTER BY ARIES

Scout Efficiency—Need ot Training—Boy Interests—A British Warning—News From Provinces—A Splendid Lead—Book Review

Whilst the traditions of the now depleted B.P. Movement emphasised the importance of numbers in the past, it has suddenly awakened to the need of efficiency. It is, therefore, essential for us to know what is efficiency and what are the factors that govern it. Efficiency means the doing of those things that have to be done, and doing them as they ought to be done. For the promotion of such efficiency the needs are organisation, experience, leadership, finance and above all the proper psychological makeup to appreciate and be interested in the technique of the thing.

It must be admitted that where there are large numbers on the roll of membership, efficiency will be at an ebb compared to where there are fewer people dealt with. Thus in the B.P. Movement there was good efficiency before 1921 when the membership was limited to Europeans and Anglo-Indians, but efficiency deteriorated when scouting took the path of a mass movement. The H.S.A. with its large masses of membership is confronted with the problem of quality and we have no hesitation to say that the few that are left in the B.P. Movement have a chance to do good scouting provided they have right leadership.

Need Of Training

The H.S.A. is in no way short of experienced leadership The traditions of the Seva Samiti and the old B.P. stalwarts, who have joined the national forces, are sufficient to maintain a high standard; but at the same time one has to notice the vast addition of new leadership which has been occasioned by the policy of nationalisation. The quality of the new scouter is far superior to the old one who worked under the coercion of the Education Departments. However, only a slow rise in efficiency of scouters can be expected till the new element is ingrained with the spirit and technique of the Movement.

The immense strength of the H. S. A. requires extensive leadership and here we are at a disadvantage. As long as our demand for leadership is great we shall be compelled to draw on the less efficient element. When the element of leadership is poor there ought to be more intensive training, constant co-operation of experienced persons with the new element and proper supervision. We cannot help pointing to this small defect in the organisations of scouting in our Province. The ten days' course and the Refresher course are not enough to carve a scoutmaster out of raw clay. The assistance and guidance they receive after training is negligible and all commissioners are not conscientious enough to do their duty thoroughly.

Though we spend large amounts of money on the Scout Movement, compared to our strength the expense is limited. We should here point out that it is never desirable to rely entirely on Government support; and there is apathy on the part of scout leader to draw on public sympathy "because they are well fed already."

As we have always pointed out the centre takes away almost the whole of the financial cake, and therefore, local associations and troops should never fail to secure necessary finance by legitimate and more honourable means than "Re. 1 gambles" to maintain efficiency.

Scouters and Headquarters' Group, Nagpur.

Boy Interests

The most important factor in scout efficiency is the psychological factor. The training of the boy in the Scout movement is based on appealing to his Boy Interests. In this regard we must admit that Lord Baden-Powell has been a singular success. The inefficiency of our troops is to a great extent due to this want of "Appeal" of the movement. The main Boy Interests that we must draw upon are love of adventure, opportunity for self-expression, initiative and leadership, fondness for play and the exercise of muscles, and the engagement in instinctive and pleasurable activities.

The H. S. A. must concentrate on efficiency and must not run after numbers as this appears to be done in a spirit of competition and rivalry with the B. P. Association. This has, perhaps, been the most baneful result of the conflict between the two Associations. We should stand for truth and appreciate efficiency wherever we see it whether it is in our movement or in the B. P. movement. Since the small numbers of the B. P. movement encourage their efficiency, we should not hesitate in healthy emulation and even maintain friendly contacts wherever we find the absence of the desire for political exploitation of the Scout movement.

A British Warning

As we have stated before, inefficiency is bound to exist wherever there are large numbers. This is especially patent with the British Scouts. The "Scout" of June 24th publishes the following observation of Mr. Scott, County Commissioner for Yorkshire:— "Many of you are out of step—very irregular distance between files, slovenly shoulders and bowed heads—those mushroom hats (borrow mothers' iron before the next parade)—the fellows marked 'O' are out of step —why do you all or nearly all—look so miserable when you pass the saluting bases? "Eyes Right!" is not the signal for a funeral".

The above is accompanied by a diagram of an actual troop marching and the diagram gives us an idea of a mob in rout.

So if this is efficiency in England we in India with our numbers must make the effort and do the best we can for "efficiency".

News From Provinces

Mr. George S. Arundale, Provincial Commissioner of the H. S. A. in Madras, toured some parts of the Province and did a good deal of propaganda on behalf of our movement and inaugurated several Associations. The great popularity that Bishop Arundale enjoys in the South is in a great way responsible for the almost complete rout of the B. P. Movement in that Province.

Mr. V. S. Ranasabhapathi, Organising Commissioner also addressed several meetings.

Scouts have rendered public service at several places like Elayathurkudi, Madura, etc., at religious festivals and conferences.

The Provincial Government has given recognition and grant to the H. S. A. in Bihar. A training camp for Scout masters was held at Tiril which was attended by 21 scouters. Most of the prominent leaders of Ranchi were present at the closing function of the camp which was presided over by Sjt. Jamit Vahan Sen, M.L.A., Rev. Nicholas Cujore promised in a neat speech to introduce H. S. A. in his school.

A Splendid Lead

The Principal of the K. D. H School at Chinchun in Bombay Presidency must be congratulated for organising a training camp for all the teachers of his school. The Principal himself took training and the trained leaders have now organised eight scout troops.

A Book Review

"The Girl Scout Handbook" published by the Girl Scout National Headquarters, 14 West, 49th Street, New York, N. Y.

The book opens with a simple message by Juliette Gordon Low, Founder of Girl Scouting in U.S.A. The appeal is to play the game of life with honour and fairness. The book gives a simple explanation of the Girl Scout Movement and deals with the Tests, Proficiency badges, Camping and Hiking. It further deals with the Girl Scout as home-maker and friend of children. It has an inspiring chapter on Citizenship. The book is not without its practical value for it deals with handicrafts and gives some interesting campfire programmes. The closing chapter gives a brief history of the World Movement.

The Girl Scout handbook is simple and well written, is not political in character and is highly instructive for the average Girl Scout Captain. The simple but clear illustrations are natural and realistic and are a great help to explain the points. A significant feature of the book is that it is written with the help of experts in the various fields of scoutcraft.

"Gee! My horoscope in this paper says I may get a big surprise to-day!"

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Conducted by

Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Days of greater economy have come. Everybody wants to save as much as possible. Due to the war in Europe, prices of all things have gone up. So every one is after curtailing his expenses and minimising his wants.

Personally, I do not believe in that kind of "economy". What you require, you must have. What you do not require, you should not go in far, even if you have spare money. That spare money could be utilised in many other better ways.

To keep up with the times, newspapers have decreased their size, as you may have already noticed. Since about a month back, we had one and a half instead of two pages of the Children's Own Corner. Now we shall have to remain content with only one page.

Well, we shall do our best to satisfy the young readers according to the space at our disposal. The facts must be faced as they are. And we have not to mind them....Let us hope, the war will soon end, and everything will be in its normal condition once again!

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Annual Day
and
Birthday Anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant
CELEBRATIONS
PROGRAMME

Arrival of all Bombay and Suburban boys and girls at Vile Parle Station: 3 p.m.

Children's Procession: About 3-15 p.m.

National Flag Hoisting by Jail Bharat: About 3-30 p.m.

Speeches by Syt. Kantilal Kasotia and others on Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari: About 3-40 p.m.

Concert of a variety programme: About 4 p.m.

Syt. S. U. Shukla will preside.

Harijan and poor children have been specially invited.

All the functions will take place in the Gokalibai High School, Dadabhoy Road, Vile Parle.

It is hoped that boys and girls will come in thousands to celebrate this their Annual Day.

Through the Happy Smile of an Innocent Child Dada sends Best Thoughts and Greetings to all his Brothers and Sisters on this, their Annual Day.
(Photo by R. R. Prabhu)

Those Innocent Children

In my last Sunday's letter I have spoken to you about my visit to the Belassis Road Centre of our Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association. I should have said something more, which inadvertently did not appear in the Corner last time.

It was a pleasure to be introduced to Shri Shrimati Behn Mehta, one of the Jt. Secretaries of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari Branch. She was so unassuming and engrossed in her work, that she only asked me at the end of the meeting: "How do you like our efforts?"

I told her that it was indeed a very nice attempt, and that the results were as fine. I did mean what I said. It was a joy to be amongst those simple and innocent children. I have a great desire that we should have such Centres in as large a number as possible.

Brotherhood Will Bring Happiness

Children at the end folded their hands to say "Namaskars". They came even outside to see me off, and went on saying "Namaskars" until I had disappeared. I cannot forget that loveable sight. How loving those children are!

I wish I could really visit them very often. But I am not fortunate even to have a casual visit to them. Blessed are those of my friends who are utilizing their valuable time amongst them.

May thus our Brotherhood break the bonds of these caste, creed and colour restrictions. And may it thus help step by step, to bring happiness in the world, which requires it so much, especially at this time!

The Month Of October

I know that the month of October is the time of rejoicing for you. Because in that month your schools close for October vacation. But do you know that there are other reasons, and greater and more important too, that make this particular month a time for rejoicing?

Yes, you are right! In the very first week of this month come the birthday anniversaries of India's two greatest personalities—one dead and the other living. On 1st of October falls the anniversary of Dr. Annie Besant and on 2nd that of Mahatma Gandhi.

I am sure you don't require to be told the greatness of these two individuals. Perhaps you are fully aware of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi in our national life. And perhaps you know something also about the other patriot, Annie Besant.

Mahatma Gandhi And Dr. Annie Besant

It won't be a surprise to you if I tell you that Annie Besant was once President of the Indian National Congress, which has now risen to such power. She was one of the first English people who showed love for India's poor millions, and who, in order to serve India, came down here and lived a very simple life, thus indentifying herself with the poor people whom she wanted to help.

I need not tell you anything more about Mahatma Gandhi than you know already. Perhaps you know him better than I do. Gandhiji is as simple and guileless as a child, and only little, innocent children can know him better. His Truth and Non-Violence and love for Khaddar are ideals that we should never forget.

And lastly is it not fortunate that Balkan-ji-Bari Anniversary falls on the same day? And is it not also a good thing that while you celebrate the anniversary of Balkan-ji-Bari, you are also remembering India's two greatest heroes? (An account of to-day's celebrations by Bombay children will appear in this Corner on October 15).

* * * *

Cats And Mice

To play the thrilling game you

(Continued on page 31.)

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is........years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

....

Full Address................

....

....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Balkan-ji-Bari girls and boys have the best of time in the happiest of surroundings.

CLEANSE THE CLEANSER

PROVIDE MUNICIPAL SWEEPERS AND DRAINAGE WORKERS WITH WORKING SUITS AND BATHING AND WASHING FACILITIES

(By HIRALAL A. SHAH.)

The imperative need, in all municipal towns, large and small, in India, in the vital interests of their sanitation and the health of their citizens, to make suitable provision for bathing and washing facilities for the municipal labour staff, particularly the sweepers and drainage department cleaners, after they finish their work on the streets and also for supplying them with working suits which they may put on just before starting their work and take out at the end of their duty, is stressed by Mr. H. A. Shah in the memorandum on the subject which he has addressed to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and which is reproduced on this page. The Corporation has sympathetically received these suggestions and adopted resolutions last month requesting the Commissioner to submit a report on the subject. It may be noted that the suggestions have generally commended themselves to Mahatma Gandhi too, who has written in the "Harijan" more than once in appreciation of them.

ONE great Civic Reform is still knocking at the doors of the Bombay Municipality. It is in connection with its servants in the health and sanitary departments in conservancy and road sections, as also in the drainage section. The reform is badly required for scavengers, halalkhores, and for all employees who have to handle dirt, filth, soil, refuse and such other materials in one way or another; accordingly, it includes refuse cart drivers also. All classes of persons, irrespective of their religion or community, are to be found doing the work of sanitation.

To come to the nature of the work of these people, the work itself is not inviting, because it is rendered repellent by the prevalent habits of people and by the very nature of the old lay-out of most parts of the city. The habits amount to making the roads and lanes (gullies) dirty by spitting and throwing filth, by bringing upon roads and corners all sorts of dirty things, refuse, soils, at times, dead bodies of rats, cats, etc., and it is left to the abovementioned workers to sweep and cleanse all these, collecting them and removing them to depots or to distant centres, twice a day. It will still take a generation before the general habits improve. We have, therefore, to take the results of these habits as they are to-day as hard facts and we have to mitigate their undesirable outcome. The old lay-out of the city has basket-system privies and the municipality is fast converting them into flush-system ones. But, it will take some years before the nightsoil in baskets becomes a feature of the past.

Sweepers Must Be Clean

Even then, the fact of dirty approaches in small lanes to these places remains. There are dirty gullies and repositories of all nuisance to be cleansed occasionally by hydrants. But, the workers must traverse these places twice a day in the course of their duties. They must sweep them as they do the roads. The roads are not free from dust and dirt and here we cannot afford to forget that India is a land of dust. It cannot be denied that even while sweeping the best of the roads, (not to mention the dusty ones), the slightest sweep or a breeze raises an amount of dust. It will be a different matter if the roads are first washed and swept afterwards. But this course is not always feasible because of shortage of water unless we prefer to use sea water for the purpose. Hence, the scope of reform lies in meeting the existing conditions, admitting that we are constantly devising ways and means to mitigate the offensive nature of the work of cleansing, howsoever slow we may be in our attempts.

It is evident that the municipal worker who works towards clean conditions and a cleaner city for the benefit of whole society, gets himself soiled in person and dress in the course of his duties. The point of reform must, therefore, cover the time while these duties are carried along. It will be in making his own person clean when his duty ends and to return the worker, after his work, a clean man in dress and person—back to society a clean man. He is working for us and it is up to us to prevent his usual dress getting soiled by our work and to provide for a wash or bath (as it may be laid down) when the work is over, in a municipal depot and under municipal supervision, to be practical and to be thorough in our reform. The reform, therefore, amounts to provision of working suits and wash-house in the ward in the municipal depot where the worker carries on his duties of cleansing.

The municipal bullocks kept to draw refuse wagons are given a bath—a thorough bath with brush—at the municipal depot at the end of their round and then only they are permitted to approach their stable and then only they get their daily ration. The reform suggested requires this very condition to come into existence for all the human municipal employees doing cleansing work.

It may be noted here that the prevalent practice in the municipal depot is on the other extreme. It is the obligation of the cart driver to cleanse the bullocks in his charge. If he or any other sweeper is discovered to use the water for his bath or wash, he is considered to have spoiled the water and he is fined four annas. The bullock has to get clean: there would be diseases and deterioration in breed if cleansing is left out—but not the man. That the water gets soiled and it is protected from the cleanser is an admission of the unclean results of sweeping work. The cleanser is left to himself, uncontrolled and unregulated, without help or due provision. He wades his way back home in this state in a car or in train left loose in society in this state. This is bad in itself, apart from the fact of some provision of baths at his residence, whatever distance it may be from his ward of work. Within half an hour an army of workers return to their respective places and it is next to impossibility if all of them get a bath or wash in say six or ten or more bathrooms. Each one has to prepare his vegetable and food over and above bath and to return to duty within two hours of his coming. Here the provision of bathrooms becomes an illusion from the point of securing clean men after the work is over. The reform of working suit and wash house in the municipal depot can alone secure the objective of cleansing the cleanser, at the right moment.

Recent Innovations

Small innovations have been made within the last five years to mitigate the offensive nature of the work. Wheel barrows with baskets have been provided to collect refuse and to carry them to carts or to depots. 'Overall' has been thought of in the hope that the clothes of the worker will keep unsullied. All these provisions go some way, but they fall far short of the reform which is overdue. The reform has to be fool-proof in securing clean man in dress and person when his duty is over. It is, therefore incumbent upon us to speed up the reform of provision of working suits and of wash-house at the first opportunity. The example set by the municipality of the first city of India will guide the whole nation to do its duty towards the cleanser. It will bring about a very pleasant and desirable reaction in the affairs and problems of these workers and of society.

Before we come to the small items of this reform, we may consider awhile the historical background. The society in India has developed home and court-yard very well. All the corners and belongings of the home are usually kept clean—let the home be of any class or community. It will be an inglorious housewife who would not keep her home, court-yard, utensils and dress clean. But, the progress has been arrested here. Civic obligation to our neighbour has not developed in equal proportion and the growth of road sense has been very much stunted. In fact, road maintenance from taxation is a recent growth. We find, as a consequence, that all the unwanted things of the home come flying at the door of our neighbours, and on roads. The regions outside of our home are less thought of and much more uncared for: so too the worker on the road who happens to do the cleansing for us, it may be for a pittance or for livelihood. The force of old habits persists although the conditions have now changed. We have now to wake up to the essential requirements in this respect consistent with our civic progress.

To maintain that progress, our next step must lie in recognising the worker on the road as our worker and to render him clean as soon as the work is over. It is an obligation which we have to fulfil and for which we have to provide the required expenses. Our neglect has been no saving to us even in matter of expenses, because a series of problems have arisen involving far greater expenses in many other ways. Our adoption of the reform will put an end to the evils and ultimately we will be saving much more than what we think we have spent. The greatest saving will be the saving that arises from a clean humanity. The reform is overdue. Let us consider some of its aspects in detail.

Needed Reform

The worker should come to the municipal depot in his usual home dress. He should put that off in safe custody of the municipal supervisors and thereafter, he should put on the municipal working suit and then start for his duty with municipal implements which may be at that place. This is the proper way for starting on the daily cleansing work. In course of work, this working suit will get unclean or sullied—never his usual dress.

When duties are over, the worker must return to the municipal depot, hand back that working suit to the municipal supervisor and then, in the depot, under the municipal supervision, undergo the required bath or wash, as it may be, laid down by the authorities; then, when he has nothing unclean on him, either in person or in dress, he has to resume wearing his usual home dress. In this manner, when he is free after his work, he may be anywhere out of the depot, in a car or train, at bazar or at home, with society or family; he is rendered as good a citizen as any other person—an undisputedly clean man.

Washing And Bathing Facilities

This will be the course of reform to be introduced, regulated and controlled by the municipality, consequent upon our obligation to our workers doing cleansing work for us. It is a necessary corollary to our civic growth. The working suit has to be distinctive in order that it may not be used outside working hours. It gets unclean and it cannot be permitted to be used otherwise. It can never come to be an uniform or a gift. It remains a working suit in every sense of the term and it is the property of the municipality. The same procedure will hold good for municipal implements for work, such as brooms, baskets, etc. They are to be municipal property (like dress) to be kept at a place in municipal charge, never to be carried by any person outside working hours, much less to his home. The sweeper and his broom is a remnant of old ways of society. The municipal employee and working suit with wash-house will be the modern development consistent with our progress. The reform will redound to our credit. It means some expense to which we are not accustomed as yet, although its absence puts us all to huge expenses and brings upon as a train of troubles.

As for wash or bath—the range may be from mere wash to hot or cold bath with or without soap as may be deemed necessary. The point to be secured is the worker's return to clean conditions with no possible lapse in the matter, immediately his work is over, that too under municipal control and regulation. This reform will revive the almost deadened sense of cleanliness in the worker and we will witness the phenomena of tidy workers presenting themselves for duties of cleansing in tolerably good home dress.

After the working of this reform, the segregation of such workers or of their area or of their islanding will be a thing of the past. The bright prospects will dawn upon all sections of society, since by this reform we will have secured better hygiene for entire society. Other good effects are anticipated, but they need not be recounted here. The reform will raise the level of life and living of the worker, breaking many unnatural barriers. The expenses after this reform will be fully justified and they will bring manifold returns in many ways, the least being in our return to humanity and to humane conditions.

The reform is long overdue and it is knocking at our doors. We will be better off in every way with its early inauguration. May all citizens acclaim it earnestly and wholeheartedly!

"YES," said an old man, "I have had some terrible disappointments in my time, but none stands out like the one that came to me when I was a boy."

"And what was that?"

"When I was a boy I crawled under a tent to see a circus, only to discover that it was a revival meeting."

A Page For Women

Why Should Modern Women Want To Be Like Cleopatra?

She Failed Because With All Her Splendour, She Never Knew The Splendour Of Loving Unselfishly

(By REGINE KURLANDER).

Every writer, even writers on glamour, occasionally have cynical days...and this is one of mine. Last night I read in a popular low priced magazine that manufacturers are encouraging women to look like Cleopatra. And I'm wondering why they should want to.

For Cleopatra, with all her external glamour was a particularly unhappy person...and a failure as a woman. She failed, despite her charm, beauty, power and brains, when she was only 39, for a quaint reason few people have recognized perhaps because it is so obvious. Cleopatra, queen of the romantic arts and empress of allure, failed...because to her love was only a pawn to be used in the trade of statecraft, and when her business went under she was in complete spiritual bankruptcy.

Cleopatra won Caesar as she later won Marc Antony by pretending to love him. Knowing that a man trusts no one but the woman who seems sincere, she allowed Caesar to compromise himself innumerable times for her glamorous sake, compromises that eventually brought about his assassination...and she permitted Marc Antony to debauch himself for months at her court when his presence both as a warrior and a statesman was deeply needed in Rome.

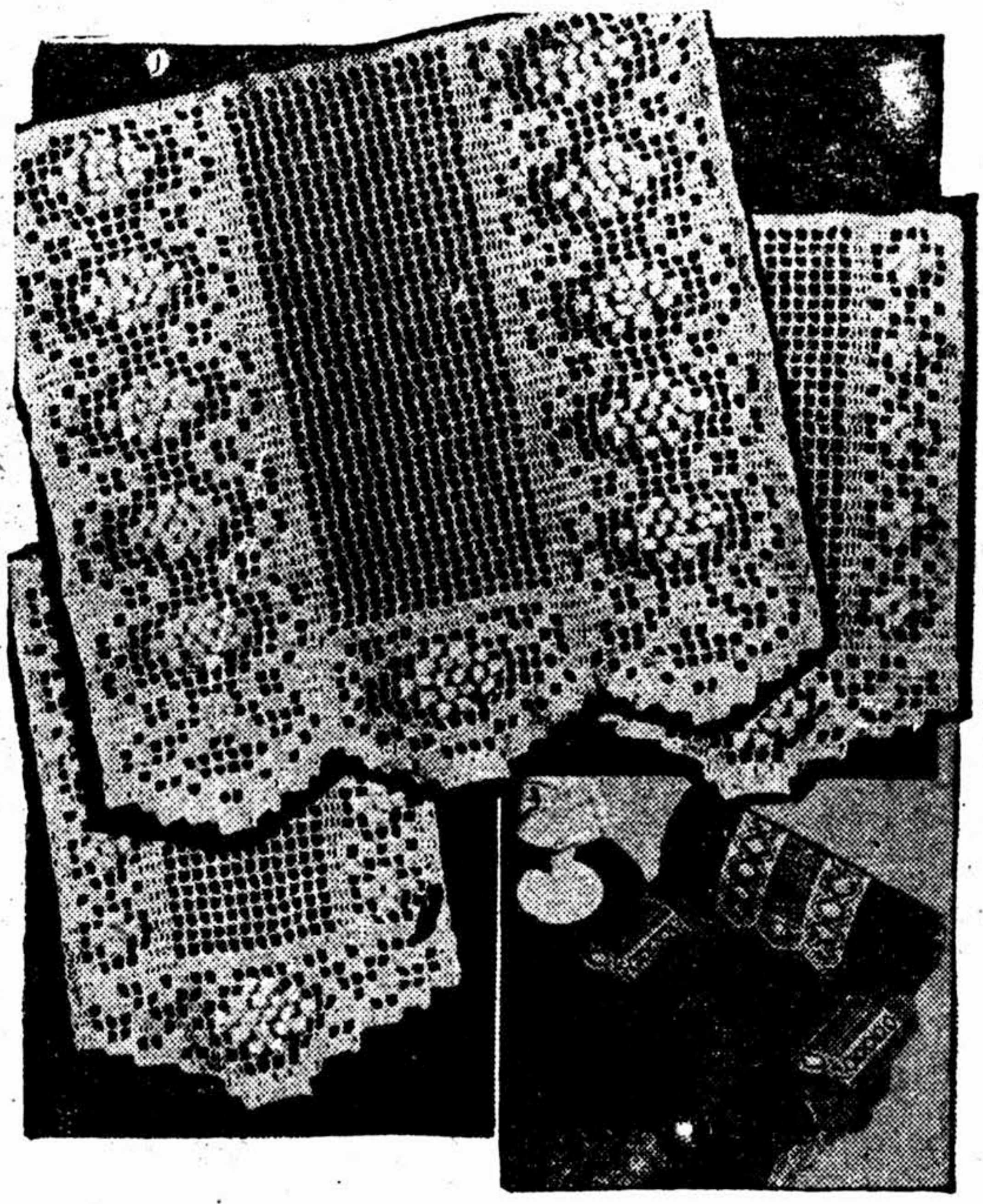
True, she always appeared beautiful...for beauty was her net. She exhaled a lustre inexplicable to those who tried to analize it...she flattered the vanity of the men who adored her...and showed the warmest admiration for their actions...persons...words ...and for their skill in making love.

FAILURE

Yet she was defeated...and saw both her lovers die ignominiously ...fallen from their mighty heights.

Why? Cleopatra failed because with all her splendour, she never knew the splendour of loving unselfishly. For one thing, she was that unfortunate breed of woman, more capable of inspiring love than of experiencing it. She failed because she never stopped being mistress of herself long enough to feel a spontaneous emotion...she failed because she had no real interest other than to pursue eternally the plan she had framed...which was to become queen of the world.

Popcorn Filet Chair Set



Take up your knitting and crochet cotton to start crocheting this attractive set for your furniture. Whether your furniture is old or new, you will find a smart chair set practical for each chair. The back rest measures 13 by 13-1|2 inches and each arm rest measures 7 by 10 inches.

HINTS ON ETIQUETTE

EX-DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

QUESTION: My son has been recently divorced, after a very amiable arrangement with his wife. I love this daughter-in-law, and am heartsick that she and my son could not make the best of their incompatibility. However, I intend to see her just the same when she has time for me, and wondered, should the occasion arise to introduce her to strangers, what I should call her now?

ANSWER: By the name she now goes by. If your son's name is Henry Jones and she was a Miss Brown before she married, she should be called Mrs. Brown Jones.

TO SEAL OR NOT TO SEAL AND WHEN?

QUESTION: Isn't it rude to "entrust" a note for some one else in a sealed envelope? It has always been my understanding that when one gave a note for some one to some one else to be delivered, the envelope should be left unsealed.

ANSWER: You are right. And the person to whom the envelope is given should at once seal it in your presence. Not to do this is so remiss that it would seem permissible, should its contents be valuable, for one to ask for it back and seal it for safety. On the other hand, you should of course never give any one a letter that you would not be willing to have the bearer read.

'CHRIST IN JAPAN,' IS MOVIE THEME

One of the most curious motion pictures of the year will be a "cultural" film to be completed shortly by the National Policy Film Society entitled "In Search of the Remains of the Christ's Deeds in Japan."

According to a legend of Gonoye, a village in Aomori prefecture in northeastern Japan, Jesus fled to Gonoye and died there at the age of 105. It is said there that it was Jesus' brother, four years younger than he, who was crucified instead. Legend also has it that before he settled in the locality, Jesus once visited Japan at the age of 20 and having learned Shinto, returned to his home country to spread its teachings.

The film will show what is said to have been Jesus' home, the point on Hachinoye coast where he landed, his grave, and the remains of the holy community he established. It will also record the life of the family of Sanjiro Sawaguchi, said to be a descent of Jesus. Old dance songs of the locality which are said to be in Hebrew have also been filmed.—"Japan Times."

I owe my lovely skin to the miracle of these creams

Does your mirror tell you your skin is losing its youthful freshness... or that tiny lines are forming at the corners of your mouth and eyes ...or that blackheads are emerging from neglect of clogged-up pores? These signs of age can be easily overcome and the hidden loveliness in your complexion awakened through the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell's famous creams.

Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream liquefies quickly and gently works into the pores. Every bit of clogging dirt and stale make-up is dissolved and floated to the surface. Skin tissues are revitalized. Wrinkles and blackheads disappear. If used every night before retiring, Perfect Cold Cream will make your skin truly beautiful.

To give your complexion that soft, velvety appearance, apply a thin film of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream over your face before putting on powder and make-up. Perfect Vanishing Cream cleverly conceals little skin blemishes and gives your skin complete protection against sun, wind, rain and dust.

You will be thrilled when you see how soft and beautiful your skin becomes with the daily use of both these Daggett & Ramsdell Creams. Your complexion will take on the bloom of youth and you will always look your loveliest.

Write to Herbertsons, Ltd., P. O. Box 431, Dept. A., Bombay, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.

Perfect Cold Cream — Perfect Skin Tonic — Perfect Vanishing Cream
Perfect Cleansing Oil — Perfect Face Powder — Perfect Rouge — Perfect Hand Lotion
Perfect Lipstick — Perfect Eyebrow Pencil — Perfect Eye Shadow

You will always look your best with
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

Pearls Of Price Their Romance—And Tragedy

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S £3,000,000 COLLECTION

The largest pearl fishery in the world—that of Northern Australia—recently jumped into prominence again by the discovery of one of the most wonderful pearls which ever came from the deep. Weighing 103 grains, and regarded as one of the finest gems in the world, this pearl was found off the north-western coast of Western Australia; experts have valued it at not less than £10,000. In all ages the "pearl of price" has been a criterion of precious value. All the sirens of the world have coveted it, from Cleopatra to the Pompadour. No other gem has so romantic a history. Pearls are referred to in the earliest of writings—in the centuries-old sacred books of the Chinese, the Brahmins, and the Hindus and were frequently mentioned as emblems of purity, loveliness and simplicity long before the Christian era. writes Ewen K. Patterson in "The Empire Review."

The pearl is the finest of all gems; it is a thing of everlasting beauty—a beauty that never decays but lives for all time. Found inside the rough shells of massive oysters that live on nature's most fascinating carpet—the bottom of the sea—pearls have a strange life-story. More often than not a pearl is born of suffering in the shell of an oyster. The gem is really built up of layer on layer of carbonate of lime, skin on skin, just like the layers of an onion. The part of the oyster that creates pearls is the transparent, jelly-like fluid, called the "mantle," that lies between the body of the oyster and the shell. In the same manner as the cells at the base of the human fingernails are driven by nature to keep on creating that peculiar, hard substance we call fingernail, so the cells of the oyster's "mantle" are driven to create and deposit on the inside of the shell, in order to make it more comfortable for the oyster, the thin, slimy film of carbonate of lime which hardens into "nacre" or mother-of-pearl.

Although some pearls are built up by the oyster for no apparent reason being solid pearls throughout, the majority of the gems discovered are produced as a result of the intrusion of foreign matter into the shell. The oyster feeds with its shell partly opened; through this aperture a delicate, lace-like fringe of flesh, darkish-brown to black in colour, drapes out around the open lip of the shell; it is by means of this that the oyster eats—straining and absorbing its food consisting of the mocroscopic life with which the oceans teem. Sometimes, however, when the oyster is feeding, a grain of sand, a bit of sponge, or a tiny piece of seaweed may find its way into the shell and cause pain and irritation. Should the oyster be unable to eject the irritant, the cells of the creature's "mantle" immediately begin to cover the irritant with slime that duly hardens the "nacre." Coat after coat of "nacre" is added, until in course of time a pearl is formed.

The Real And The Faked

Pearls differ in size according to the age of the oyster when opened, while the shape is either round, pear-shaped, oval-shaped, or drop-shaped. The pearl is continually moving rolling in the shell, and it is this ceaseless rolling movement which gives it its shape. That wonderful iridescence of the pearl is caused by the light playing on the thin layers of "nacre" of which the gem is built, just as the countless raindrops breaks up the sunlight and create a rainbow. Incidentally, one way of telling a real pearl from an artificial one is to test it with the teeth. If smooth to the teeth it is an imitation, but if gritty, it is the product of Nature.

Many of the rarest and most valuable pearls in history have come from the fishery of Northern Australia, which, since 1868, has supplied the world with more than three-quarters of its output of pearls and pearl-shell. It was Captain Banner who pioneered the Australian pearling industry; on one occasion, when visiting Torres Strait, he called at Warrior Island and was staggered to see that almost every native on the island—including men, women and children—wore strings of valuable pearls hanging from their ears, and around their necks, arms and ankles! These had come from oysters the natives had caught for food. Many of the native children were also using small pearls as marbles!

When Captain Banner's story reached civilization a great pearl rush began to the then lonely and little-known seas of Australia's tropical coasts.

"Southern Cross"

Many valuable pearls have been discovered since those days, the most famous of all being the remarkable "Southern Cross," a unique cluster of gems, regarded as one of the jewel wonders of the world. Found off the coast of North-Western Australia in 1883, the "Cross" is composed of nine separate pearls, all naturally fastened together in the form of an almost perfect Latin cross. Seven pearls compose the shaft, which measures one inch and a half in length, while the two arms of the cross are formed of one pearl on each side, almost opposite to the second pearl, reckoning from the top downwards.

This gem has an interesting history. Its discoverer, a pearler named Kelly, did not consider it of any great value and sold it to another pearler, Frank Roy, for £10. A few months later Frank Roy sold the gem to another pearler, named Craig, for £40, and congratulated himself on making £30 on the deal. Shortly afterwards, when the freak gem was sent to London, it caused a sensation among the gem dealers, and in a subsequent auction was sold for the phenomenal sum of £27,000!

When the "Southern Cross" first appeared in London, it was suspected that the pearls might have been artificially joined together. But a number of scientists and experts examined the gem closely with powerful magnifying glasses under a brilliant light, and the cross came out of the ordeal without a shadow of suspicion, and was pronounced to be a lustra natural of unique character. The individual pearls in the cross are not of unusual size or beauty—the gem's value lies in its unique formation, and to-day it is one of the treasures in the Vatican City (Rome); its present value is assessed at £50,000. No other pearl ever realized anything like the price obtained for the "Southern Cross." Numerous other Australian pearls have sold for prices ranging from £10,000 to £20,000. One gem, the finest and largest ovel-shaped pearl ever discovered, adorns the tiara of a wealthy European princess; it weighs 330 grains, and is valued at £20,000. Another valuable Australian pearl is a famous gem, called the "Star of the West," the finest drop-shaped gem ever discovered; it is the size and shape of a sparrow's egg, and weighs 101 grains. The gem was found in 1917, and sold in London for £14,000. Another beautiful drop-shaped gem, sold for £12,000, is now included in the Crown Jewels of England. The largest, flawless, perfectly round pearl ever found in Australian waters was discovered only a few years ago; it was sold in London for approximately £10,000.

The Gaekwar's Collection

Among the treasures of India are the pearls belonging to the late Gaekwar of Baroda, whose collection was valued at £3,000,000. Amongst the collection is a rug, decorated with hundreds of Australian and other pearls, which the Gaekwar used only on State occasions. The gems decorating this wonderful rug are valued at not less than £1,000,000!

The pearlers of Northern Australia do not go out simply and solely in search of pearls. It is pearl-shell (used in the manufacture of mother-of-pearl buttons, knife handles and other articles) that represents the mainstay of the industry. Pearls are prizes only rarely secured. A pearler may secure a thousand or more oysters without sighting a single pearl; and yet on opening the next oyster he may expose a gem worth a small fortune. There are some pearlers who have spent a lifetime in the industry without finding a single gem worth £100; while other pearlers have been extremely lucky, and retired with small fortunes after only a few months in the industry, for in pearl-fishing hardship and endeavour, joys and disappointments, humour and tragedy, ever battle hand in hand.

To-day, even the Aborigines of Northern Australia know a valuable pearl when they see one, and it is unlikely that any pearler will ever again secure a bargain equal to that which Captain Black, one of the pioneer pearlers, obtained in 1872. Captain Black is credited with having found the first really valuable Australian pearl; but actually he did not discover the gem; it was found by an uncivilized Aboriginal, who gave it to Captain Black in exchange for an old pocket-knife! It was a very profitable deal for the captain, for the pearl was sold in London for approximately £5,000.

Many pearlers have lost fortunes through tricks of fate. There was one well-known Australian pearler, who discovered a perfectly round pearl, valued at not less than £10,000. He gave the gem to his wife to guard for him until the end of the pearling season, when he intended to go to London for a holiday and sell it. His wife placed the pearl for safe keeping in a small bottle, which she hung on a small chain around her neck, inside her dress. But fate intervened. On the pearler's last trip to sea for the season, his wife accompanied him, but the boat foundered during a cyclone, and all on board were drowned with the exception of the pearler himself. His wife, with the bottle containing the pearl still hanging around her neck, went down with the boat, and although divers spent many weeks searching for her body it was never found. The sea still holds that valuable pearl in its keeping.

A Hazardous Industry

Cyclones are one of the gravest dangers the North Australian pearlers have to face; and just what a danger these hurricanes are may be gained from the fact that since the commencement of the Australian pearling industry more than 230 pearling boats have been destroyed at sea by cyclones, while the total death-roll has exceeded 1,290 men! In one cyclone a few years ago a fleet of seventy-seven boats was destroyed and 307 men drowned. In addition to that appalling toll are the hundreds of lives that have been lost under the sea—unfortunate divers who have met awful deaths in the jaws of terrible ocean man-killers, including the world's largest sharks, mighty man-eating eels, and huge gropers—monster cod-like fish that have been known to swallow a man whole in one gulp!

Such is the romance of the great pearling industry of Australia's tropic seas. Year in and year out a small army of divers—including dress divers of almost every nationalisty, and native "skin divers" (natives who use no diving dress)—is engaged in these coral-studded waters, walking the floor of the seas and risking death in its most terrible form every minute, just to gather up the big gnarled oysters which may or may not contain "pearls of price."

CAN MAN PREDICT THE FUTURE?

(Continued From Page 3)

The prediction had come literally true!

ERNEST W. OATEN,
(the well-known Spiritualist).

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Was This Accident Foreseen?

In the Spring of 1928 I was told by a Budapest graphologist that at the age of 36 (I was 32 at the time) I should meet with a motor-cycle accident, "the consequences of which I shall bear for life"

As other predictions made at the same time turned out to be wrong there seemed to be little likelihood that this one would come to pass. I never rode a motor-cycle in my life and had no particular desire to do so since.

In due time the prediction lapsed into oblivion. It came back with a flash a year before the allotted time when, well after mid-night and leaving from a party, I was offered a lift in a motor-cycle sidecar. I accepted without hesitation and as, spluttering and roaring, the motor-cycle set up the speed record between Liverpool Street and Notting Hill Gate on the rain-soaked road, I was mildly wondering whether there might not have been something in the prediction after all.

There was not. I was landed at home sane and safe. This. I thought, settled it.

A year later, spending the summer at Maidenhead, I took up, for the sake of exercise, bicycle riding. I was not very good at it to start with and before I could get any better I gave it up in disgust. For as I was coming down Maidenhead Bridge and turned into a sloping road, I lost control of the brakes, ran up the pavement and, ramming into a fence, shot out of the seat and caught the sharp edge of a board with my forehead. The result was a deep, three-inch gash which had to be stitched in the local hospital.

The impact gave me no shock, nor did I make much fuss of the wound. But it was a thrill to discover later that the prediction fairly fitted the cases. I turned 36 two months later and I had a cycle accident the trace of which remains for life.

DR. NANDO FODOR,
Research Officer, International Institute for Psychical Research.
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Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Crop of a bird
5—Precious stone
8—Through
11—Fluid rock
12—Shot in billiards
14—Dash
16—In eager desire
17—Wear away
18—Appraise
19—Flag
21—What island is separated from Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio?
23—Consumes
25—Recline
26—Beetle
27—In what city is the famous cathedral of Notre Dame in which Henry IV was crowned?
31—Strike lightly
33—Central part of a wheel
34—What is the capital of Oregon?
36—Nostrils
40—Hebrew measure
42—Who is the well-known warden of Sing Sing?
44—One of the 12 patriarchs
45—What active volcano is in the northwestern part of Martinique?
47—Whose was "the face that launched a thousand ships"?
49—Gain as clear profit
50—Father
52—That which revolves (pl.)
54—Siamese coin
57—Place
59—Verne character
60—Imposters
63—Take care
67—Persia
68—Maxim
70—Ancient country of Greece
71—Quantity of medicine
72—Flies aloft
73—What is the largest city of Nicaragua?
74—Moist
75—Inspect closely
76—Department of France

VERTICAL

1—Applaud
2—Storm
3—On what river is the town where Shakespeare was born?
4—Who wrote "Lohengrin"?
5—Fish
6—Greek god of love
7—Consisting in form
8—Persian fairy
9—African antelope
10—Fixed relation of number
12—Middle
13—Deserve
15—Approach
20—Horse food
22—What is the missing part of the name of the American novelist: William —— Howells?
24—Word occurring in the Psalms
27—Cut by striking
28—Scottish metaphysician
29—Who was the second son of Adam?
30—Artificial conduit
32—Companion
35—Fruit
37—What is the largest city of Nevada?
38—Always
39—Poses for a portrait
41—Color
43—Who is the deity of Caliban in Shakespeare's "Tempest"?
46—Compass point
48—Title
51—What is the first name of the composer of the opera, "Peter Ibbetson"?
53—Cloths for wiping
54—Sour
55—Hurl
56—Harass
58—Company of soldiers
61—Dill
62—Celestial body
64—On the sheltered side
65—Uproar
66—Slave
69—Attempt

1	2	3	4	▨	▨	5	6	7	▨	▨	8	9	10	▨
11				▨	12				13	▨	14			15
16				▨	17					▨	18			
19				20		▨	21			22				
▨	▨	▨	23			24	▨	25			▨	26		
27	28	29					30	▨	31		32	▨	▨	▨
33			▨	34				35	▨	36		37	38	39
40			41	▨	42				43	▨	44			
45				46	▨	47				48	▨	49		
▨	▨	▨	50		51	▨	52				53			
54	55	56	▨	57		58	▨	59				▨	▨	▨
60			61				62	▨	63			64	65	66
67				▨	68			69		▨	70			
71				▨	72					▨	73			
▨	74			▨	▨	75			▨	▨	76			

A Magic Cocoon

Here is a magic cocoon, so cleverly spun that the word can be traced and read in many ways:

```
            N
          N O N
        N C O O N
      N O O C O O N
    N O O C O C O O N
  N O O C O C O C O O N
    N O O C O C O O N
      N O O C O O N
        N O O O N
          N O N
            N
```

How many readings of this word can you discover, starting from one or another of the Cs, and passing up and down or sideways, but not diagonally, and never over the same letter twice in a reading?

Answer: You can trace the word COCOON 756 times.

How Old Is Alice?

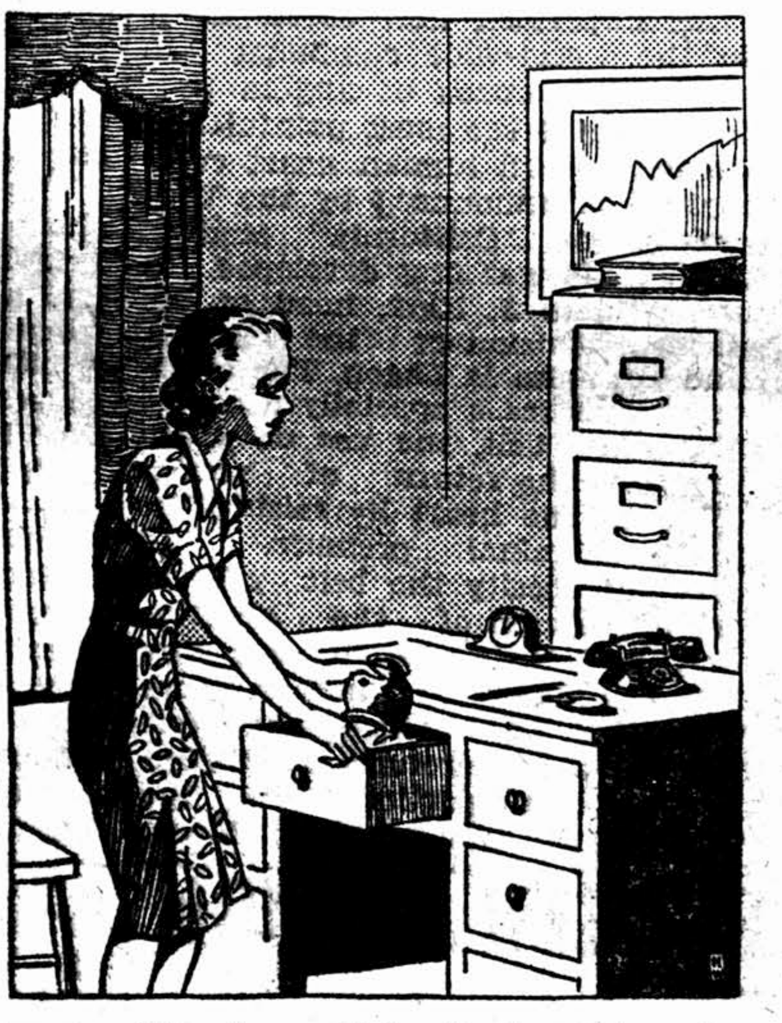
IN a certain family there were five children: Alice, Albert, Ambrose, Archie and Arthur. The average age of the boys is seven and that of all the children together, six years. Can you tell the age of Alice?

Answer: Alice is two years old.

WHY are buckwheat cakes like caterpillar?

Answer: They are the grub that makes the butter fly.

Problem of the Stolen Diamond Cup



IN the waiting room, Inspector Ferret found a girl, whose fair young face was bathed in tears.

"I am Mr. Treacle's secretary," she explained, "the Mr. Treacle whose diamond cup was stolen. It was so careless of him to leave it in his desk overnight, instead of placing it in the safe; but he is so absent-minded.

"Yesterday, I received a letter containing this photograph showing me stealing the cup. If I do not pay the writer $5,000.00, he will turn the film over to the district attorney. What chance would I have in court, if the jury saw this photograph?

"That picture of me was evidently snapped while I was making a purchase in some store. The blackmailer is evidently the thief and he took a photograph of the room at the time of the theft. Then by combining the two pictures he produced this."

"Do not worry," Inspector Ferret reassured the girl. "Any intelligent juror would see at once that this picture is a fake."

How can you tell that the picture has been faked?

A Doublet

Here is another doublet, so popular in the time of Lewis Carrol. Can you change BUSH into TREE with only six intermediate stages?

Answer: BUSH; bust; best; beet; feet; fret; free; TREE.

EE Marriage ee

Can you solve this pessimistic cryptogram?

Solution: Too (2) great ease before marriage, too little ease after it.

Name the Tiles

This puzzle has gone to the tiles. Clues are given to six words, all of which end with TILE. The childish tile, for example, is INFANTILE. Can you name these others? 1. The changeable TILE. 2. The evaporating TILE. 3. The snake TILE. 4. The fabric TILE. 5. The useless TILE. 6. The warlike TILE.

Answer: 1. VersaTILE. 2. VolaTILE. 3. RepTILE. 4. TexTILE. 5. FuTILE. 6. HosTILE.

Have you enough X A I U O T to solve me?

Solution: Tenacity.

From One to Two

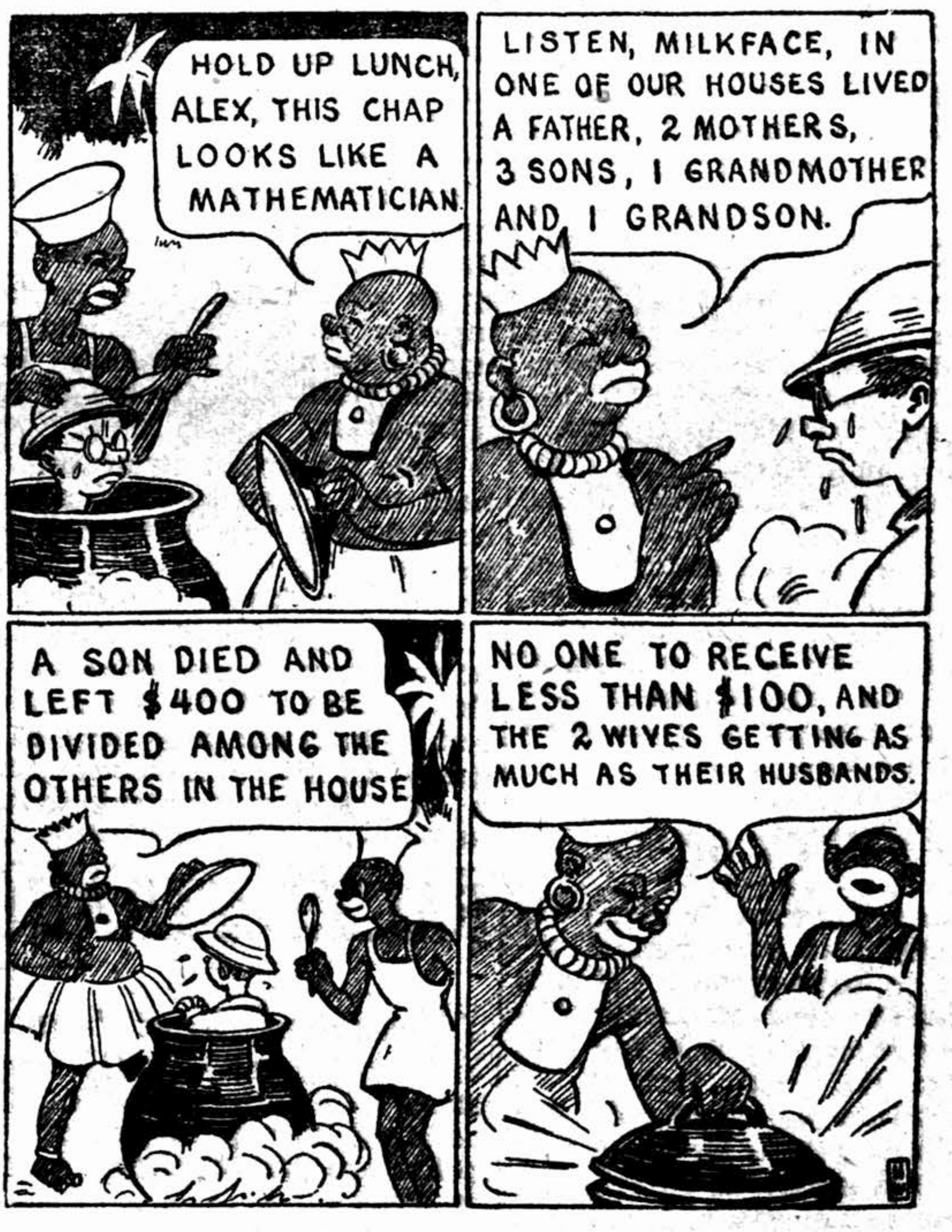
HOW is your magic? Using nothing but the power of grammar it is possible to raise ONE to TWO through seven transformations. Can you do it?

Solution: ONE; owe; ewe; eye; dye; doe; toe; too; TWO.

Black to White

IS your magic strong enough to turn BLACK into WHITE in seven steps?

Answer: BLACK; clack; crack; track; trick; trice; trite; write; WHITE.


HOLD UP LUNCH, ALEX, THIS CHAP LOOKS LIKE A MATHEMATICIAN.
LISTEN, MILKFACE, IN ONE OF OUR HOUSES LIVED A FATHER, 2 MOTHERS, 3 SONS, 1 GRANDMOTHER AND 1 GRANDSON.
A SON DIED AND LEFT $400 TO BE DIVIDED AMONG THE OTHERS IN THE HOUSE
NO ONE TO RECEIVE LESS THAN $100, AND THE 2 WIVES GETTING AS MUCH AS THEIR HUSBANDS.

The Would-be Explorer's Dream

LEMUEL has given up his ambition to become an explorer. He had a dream last night and, as you can judge from the accompanying drawings, he found himself in hot water, because he could not explain the cannibal's problem. Can you?

(For Solutions See Page 31)

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE
Tell It To The
SENTINEL

MARCH OF SCIENCE

Show Down On Vitamins

Eat Hearty Well-balanced Meals And You Needn't Worry About Vitamins, Say American Medicoes

Despite all the research conducted in nutrition in the last quarter of a century "the requirements for vitamins A, B, C and D for either infants or adults have not been established except within rather wide limits" reports the Co-operative Committee on Vitamins representing the American Medical Association's Councils on Pharmacy and Chemistry and on Foods, says 'The New York Times.' Eat good hearty, well-balanced meals and you may forget your vitamin troubles because, you won't have any.

The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry has no high opinion of "mixed vitamin treatment.". It sees no more sense in "including all or a number of vitamins in one preparation than a number of other dietary essentials in a pharmaceutical product." Of course a deficiency of vitamin A will result in night blindness, which is the cause of some automobile accidents. But cases of nyctalopia (lack of sensitivity of the retina in daylight) do not respond to treatment with vitamin A. So the council decides that for the present at least vitamin A is not a specific against road accidents.

It is true that vitamin A does aid in heightening the resistance of the body to infections but only "when there has been a decrease in body reserves." But the council declines to endorse vitamin A as a specific for colds, influenza and similar infections.

As for vitimin D, whatever its value may be in treating rickets, the council almost implores you not to chew it in the form of gum or eat it in the form of cake, flour, candy, ice cream and sausage or to drink it in the form of beer. If you are hipped on the subject of vitamin D drink milk properly fortified.

NO EMPTY SPACE

The space between the stars was once thought to be a perfect vacuum. Spectro-scopic studies made at the new McDonald Observatory show that it is full of very thin gas. In fact if it were not thin we would not see the stars as well as we do. A puff of cigarette smoke in an ordinary room, for instance, would be much thicker than the stuff that floats between the stars. According to Dr. Joel Stebbins, who has devoted many years to this subject, light travelling through a mile of the earth's air is more obscured than it is after passing through a quadrillion miles of interstellar space.

BUTTER WITHOUT CHURNING

How butter can be made cheaply and quickly without churning has been discovered by two research workers of the New Jersey Dairy Laboratories of New Brunswick, N. J.

Hot water is added to the cream and the mixture is maintained at a temperature of between 115 and 180 degrees Fahrenheit. The ratio may be from one to ten parts of water to one part of cream. The mixture is fed into an ordinary cream separator and whirled. From the spout of the separator butter is said to issue directly in a thick plastic stream.

CAUSES OF FEVER

Prevailing Theory Disputed

Fever is supposed to be the result of an unhealthy excitation of the heat-regulating centres of the brain. Quinine, antipyrin and aspirin paralyse these and so prevent them from functioning. All this is based on something more than speculation By mechanically, electrically and thermally exciting the proper centres in animal fevers have been experimentally produced.

Now comes Dr. Dontas (Pflugers Archiv f. d. ges. Physiologie) with new experiments that clash in their results with the old, says "The New York Times". He measured what he calls the "thermal latitude" in animals and men, that is the spread between the normal temperature of the body and that at which breathing becomes heavier and therefore indicates that the heat-regulating centres are trying to keep the rising temperature down.

It turns out that the "latitude" is fairly constant for a given animal and that it lies between 0.4 and 0.8 degrees C. This narrow range constitutes a threshold value which can be raised by administering narcotics (ether, cocaine, chloroform) and by withholding water. All these agents have a paralysing effect on the heat-regulating centres. Thirsty or narcotized animals show a rise in temperature before the regulatory mechanism brings about heavier breathing or perspiration.

Fever-producing and fever-diminishing agents increase the thermal latitude, thus proving conclusively that the heat-regulators have been respectively excited and depressed. Dontas concludes that when we have a fever the heat-regulators are less and not more excited, as the prevailing theory demands. He believes that the rise in temperature that follows stimulation of the heat-regulating centres by mechanical, electrical and thermal means is an indication of paralysis caused by functional disturbances. To support this interpretation he points to the short drop in temperature that immediately follows artificial stimulation and the subsequent rise.

NOVEL INVENTIONS

The United States Patent Office has recently granted patents to the following among other inventions:—

The colour and odour of flowers can be changed by coating the seeds from which they are grown with rubber latex containing the particular tint and perfume desired, it is professed in a patent granted to George E. Heyl, a Londoner.

A life saver that straps over the head like a cap so as to keep the head floating above water is the invention for which a patent was awarded to Ida F. Redwine.

Mounting the audiphone on one of the bows of eyeglasses so that this hearing aid for the deaf will rest against the bone back of the ear when the glasses are put on is suggested in a patent granted to John Petersen of Wewark, N. J.

NEW TREATMENT OF HEART DISEASE

An important new development in the world-wide campaign to halt the in-roads of angina pectoris, one of the most painful and dreaded of all human heart complaints, is announced by the University of California Medical School. It was first developed by Dr. William J. Kerr, head of the medical division of the school, and Dr. John B. Lagen. The treatment requires a specially designed abdominal belt, the use of which increases the return of venous blood to the heart by raising the intra-abdominal pressure. In cases of obesity the belt relieves the diaphragm of the counter-weight of the abdomen, allowing the diaphragm to function more normally. The consequent improvement in coronary circulation is roughly proportionate to the filling of the heart with blood.

Abdominal support relieves pain during the time that the weight is being reduced by dietary measures. During treatment the usual drugs may be dispensed with. Also, with certain modifications, the treatment may be used effectively on slender persons.—"New York Times."

BLUFF IN THE INSECT WORLD

Dr. Ralph H. Smith of the University of California rises in defence of fierce-looking insects. The scorpions, centipedes and tarantulas that are supposed to be as full of poison as a drug store are pretty harmless, according to him.

First to be relegated to a position scarcely more formidable than that of a harmless bluffer is the desert scorpion. To be sure, the creature does have a little venom in the tip of its curved spine, but its sting is no more serious than that of a honeybee.

The sulpugid, an ant-shaped creature which Californians fear because of its jaw-like fangs, is likewise something of a make-believe. The jaws may inflict slight wounds, but there is no poison in them. The only danger is from infection.

Centipedes have jaws with poison glands, but, according to Dr. Smith, the poison is not strong enough to produce more than local pain. He has never known anybody to die from the bite of a centipede.

The worst bluffer of all is the tarantula. He is large and hairy, and he has sharp fangs. On the whole, he fulfills Walt Disney's conception of the animal kingdom's perfect villain. He can bite, this tarantula, and his bite is even somewhat poisonous. But the picture of a worker in the tropics preparing for the next world after a tarantula has bitten him is pure romance.

The insect we ought to fear but about which we never hear is the Triatoma or assassin bug. It looks like a beetle. Its black body and wings are marked with red. When it bites it does not kill, but it causes pain all over the body that may last several days.—"The New York Times."

FACTS STRANGER THAN FICTION

(Continued From Page 7.)

and "only the outsider would stoop to pick a pocket or lift a handbag during the dance". The police are present simply as gate-crashers.

USEFUL SPIDER'S WEBS

Madagascar has one of the strangest industries in the world. It is the home of the giant Nephila spider which reaches two to three inches in length. At certain seasons the gardens and parks of the capital are crowded with millions of them. They are collected alive in baskets and taken to spinning machines in which they are placed with the viscera on one side of a small, specially constructed frame whilst on the other side their legs, chests, and heads are free. The ends of the threads are then drawn from the prisoners and secured over a metal hook to a reel. A native girl sets the bobbin revolving by working a pedal with her foot. When all its web has been withdrawn, the spider is placed in another basket for empties only, and removed to natural surroundings, where it will acquire another web ready for winding in ten days' time. It is estimated that each female spider yields 4,000 yards of web in its lifetime. Some idea is given of the thickness and strength of the webs when it is known that birds can be caught and suspended in them.

Perhaps the place with the grisliest relics is St. Michan's Church, Dublin, whose "unique antiseptic vaults" disclose to flickering candle-light dozens of dead bodies, whose figures, features and clothing have been preserved by a chemical substance in the atmosphere attributed to defunct oak trees in the soil. Many coffins have given way, but their owners remain intact, lackadaisically dangling a lifeless leg or arm over the fallen lid of an open coffin, or through the burst boards at the side. Any visitor who is a keen observer of formalities may shake hands with a Crusader, but it feels like grasping a petrified leather glove which has grown human fingers and nails. The most ghastly member of this ghostly community is the footless woman, said to be a nun who suffered mutilation for an unknown offence in the dark ages.

Naturalists travel from all parts of the world to study a rare type of spider, "Tegenaria, Hibernica", found only in Eire, which weaves vast webs over the coffins and their inmates, "as though anxious to clothe their poor mummified neighbours in suitable concealing shrouds".

HANGED BY HIS FATHER

Some of Miss Clarke's Curiosities have good stories. Judge Lynch, of Lynch's Castle, Galway, was a stern and unbending Mayor of the town. Young Lynch, in a fit of jealous temper stabbed a Spanish guest on his father's confessed, and was sentenced to be hanged. When no hangman could be found, the father offered to officiate. Townfolk, appalled, sent a deputation beseeching a reprieve, but the Judge, adamant, with his own hands hanged his son from a window of the castle.

The "Drunken House" at Foggia, Italy, was built ninety years ago by a wine-merchant who wished be punish his enemy the mayor by purchasing land in front of his house and erecting a hideous structure on it. The mayor stopped the water supply; the merchant thereupon made cement for the bricks with wine from his cellars and completed his revenge.

Readers of "John O'London's Weekly" who enjoyed Miss Clarke's recent Christmas Supplement on the subject will be glad to have this generous bookful of strange lore, the next edition of which deserves an index.

TWO Highland fishermen were lounging on the pier. Suddenly Dougal asked: "Man, Donald, what is that drifting about in the bay?"

"Ach, yon's a board," said Donald, sleepily.

"W'll yon be the Board of Agriculture?" said Dougal, factiously.

"No," said Donald, decisively, "yon's no' the Board of Agriculture. Yon thing's moving."

Is Hollywood The Utopia Of To-morrow?

(Continued From Page 5)

about this back-to-the-land movement of the stars. But it does mean that instead of living off Hollywood in mortgaged mansions they are taking root in the land itself.

The Intelligentsia

We hear a good deal of legitimate fun poked at Hollywood's intellectuals. But it is sprouting an intelligentsia of its own.

For one thing this much-scorned community is attracting more and more genuine artists of all kinds-writers like Aldous Huxley, musicians like Stokowski.

Concert celebrities all admit they find their most appreciative and profitable audiences in Hollywood.

Probably quite a lot of the film citizens attend the concerts in the interests of their own publicity—but many of them stay to enjoy the music and find it a pleasure worth following up.

Such a musical-comedy queen as Jeanette MacDonald is perfectly serious in her intention to fit herself for grand opera and has been paving the way with her recent concert tour—a labour she certainly needn't have undertaken to pay her share of the housekeeping bills.

Conversation at Hollywood's highbrow gatherings may indeed smack more of undergraduate vapourings than classical culture. Why wouldn't it? These adolescent Cinderellas are just learning.

Charitable Works

The point is that they are discovering for themselves the pleasures of the mind.

Their extraordinary community has the cash and the chance for the true enjoyment of leisure and they are learning to enjoy it.

It isn't beyond possibility that many of them may yet become genuine connoisseurs and patrons of other, less wealthy, arts, like Edward G. Robinson with his world-famous collection of modern paintings.

Charitable activity is another sign of the times. Since Marion Davies certain stars have always been veritable charitable institutions.

Most of the others, too, have been in the habit of signing a certain number of cheques on the advice of their publicity managers.

Nowadays, it is becoming a matter of conscience. You may feel that stars can very well afford their charity contributions—and anyway they come off the income tax.

All the same, I have met plenty of stars, surrounded with stifling luxury, who seem to forget that they or anybody else could ever have been hungry or out of work.

That attitude is changing fast.

There's general agreement now that the flourishing stars owe a responsibility at least to the poor of their own profession as well as to other unfortunates.

Just recently Norma Shearer signed away all her future radio earnings for life to the American Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, with a first instalment of £3,000.

She could hardly have foreseen that a few weeks later M-G-M would withdraw their stars from the air.

Joan Crawford's support of a local hospital ward is merely a formal item among the pack of lame dogs she has helped.

Barbara Stanwyck—once in an orphanage herself—takes a keen personal as well as financial interest in a certain orphanage the publicists are still trying to find out.

James Cagney and Ronald Colman are two of the top stars who have only to hear an authentic hard-luck story to give practical help—preferably anonymously through a third party.

Hollywood Politicians

Mooring told us recently how the Basil Rathbones, leaders of Hollywood's social set, organised their last big party on a grand scale for the benefit of the Hollywood Guild—the institution maintained by the wealthy of the community for providing pensions for its poor.

The work put in by Luise Rainer, Gale Sondergaard, Miriam Hopkins, Melvyn Douglas and others for the Spanish Relief Committee may count partly as politics as well as charity. Which brings me to the politicians in this new Hollywood.

A lot of bunk has been written about them. Anybody would imagine they were plotting a Bolshevik revolution.

As I see it, their "politics" are more elementary, less purely political than that.

All they imply is that a growing group of Hollywood stars have begun to feel that their fame and wealth give them responsibilities as citizens.

Governor Douglas

The responsibility takes various forms, most of them risky since the stars know that their producers disapprove.

Robert Montgomery's arduous work for the Screen Actors' Guild has often been rumoured accountable for his diminishing chances on the screen. Yet Montgomery has only been working for the underdogs of his own profession.

It was he who went recently to Washington, to put the film actors' case against a new bill.

Judicial fun was poked at him, attempts were made to belittle him as just an actor. But the matter as well as the manner of his speech made a wide impression.

Ralph Morgan, his successor as President of the Screen Actors' Guild, is another who devotes most of his time and the chance of much greater fortune to serving the Guild.

Melvyn Douglas is earnestly active in local politics and is tipped as a future candidate for the governorship of California.

Miriam Hopkins, John Garfield, Sylvia Sidney, Gale Sondergeared, Gloria Stuart, Joan Crawford Franchot Tone are among those often to be found at Douglas's meetings or supporting one or other of his movements.

As these Hollywood citizens grow more sure of themselves they are tending to find an outlet for their ideals on the screen.

You have already read that the Douglas group has formed a special company for the production of propaganda films.

Frederic March, in New York, has joined in forming another for the production of "democratic films."

Their Own Ideas

And, whatever you feel about the wisdom of the film, you have to grant the courage of Francis Lederer, the one-time romantic hero, in playing his despicably unsympathetic part and Edward G. Robinson's unselfishness in asking to play his subservient one, in Confesssions of a Nazi Spy, becaue they felt so strongly it should be made.

Another facet of this same movement to express the film community's own ideas is the tendency of the really creative directors—Capra, McCarey, Wesley Ruggles, Rouben Mamoulian and a good many more—to secure their independence as producers of their own films.

Not to make Political films at all, but films which they themselves believe in and respect.

All these are only surface symptoms of the way this fantastic community is growing up. Some of them still need a lot of corroboration.

Hollywood's arty actors who profess to thirst for the stage, have yet to bend together and run a repertory theatre for their own satisfaction and the entertainment. of the local public—for all we hear of private charades in backyards.

It would be difficult to organise, of course, but not impossible.

And I have yet to hear of a great film star (I discount stage stars, like Helen Hayes, who flirt with films then withdraw) making his pile, retiring at the peak of his fame and putting the money to good use.

Still An "If"

But already it's a great change from the days when Hollywood was just a Wilder West.

Already it becomes possible at least to imagine the present community growing into one of those Utopian colonies so many people have planned.

What opportunities this one offers—material security, perfect climate, sheltered though not cut off from harsh realities, a good chance of coming as safely through the next war as the last, and in its hands, the most powerful medium in the world for spreading its hypothetical culture if it ever attains it. I still say "if".

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

The Stolen Cup: The light on the girl and the light in the room are coming from different directions.

Explorer's Dream: The division was easy to carry out, as there were but four people involved. Two widows, having a son apiece, each married the son of the other. One had a son by this second marriage, and it was this son who died, leaving the money to be divided among the other four.

C	R	A	W	▨	▨	G	E	M	▨	▨	P	E	R	▨
L	A	V	A	▨	C	A	R	O	M	▨	E	L	A	N
A	G	O	G	▨	E	R	O	D	E	▨	R	A	T	E
P	E	N	N	O	N	▨	S	A	R	D	I	N	I	A
▨	▨	▨	E	A	T	S	▨	L	I	E	▨	D	O	R
C	H	A	R	T	R	E	S	▨	T	A	P	▨	▨	▨
H	U	B	▨	S	A	L	E	M	▨	N	A	R	E	S
O	M	E	R	▨	L	A	W	E	S	▨	L	E	V	I
P	E	L	E	E	▨	H	E	L	E	N	▨	N	E	T
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A	T	T	▨	S	E	T	▨	N	E	M	O	▨	▨	▨
C	H	E	A	T	E	R	S	▨	B	E	W	A	R	E
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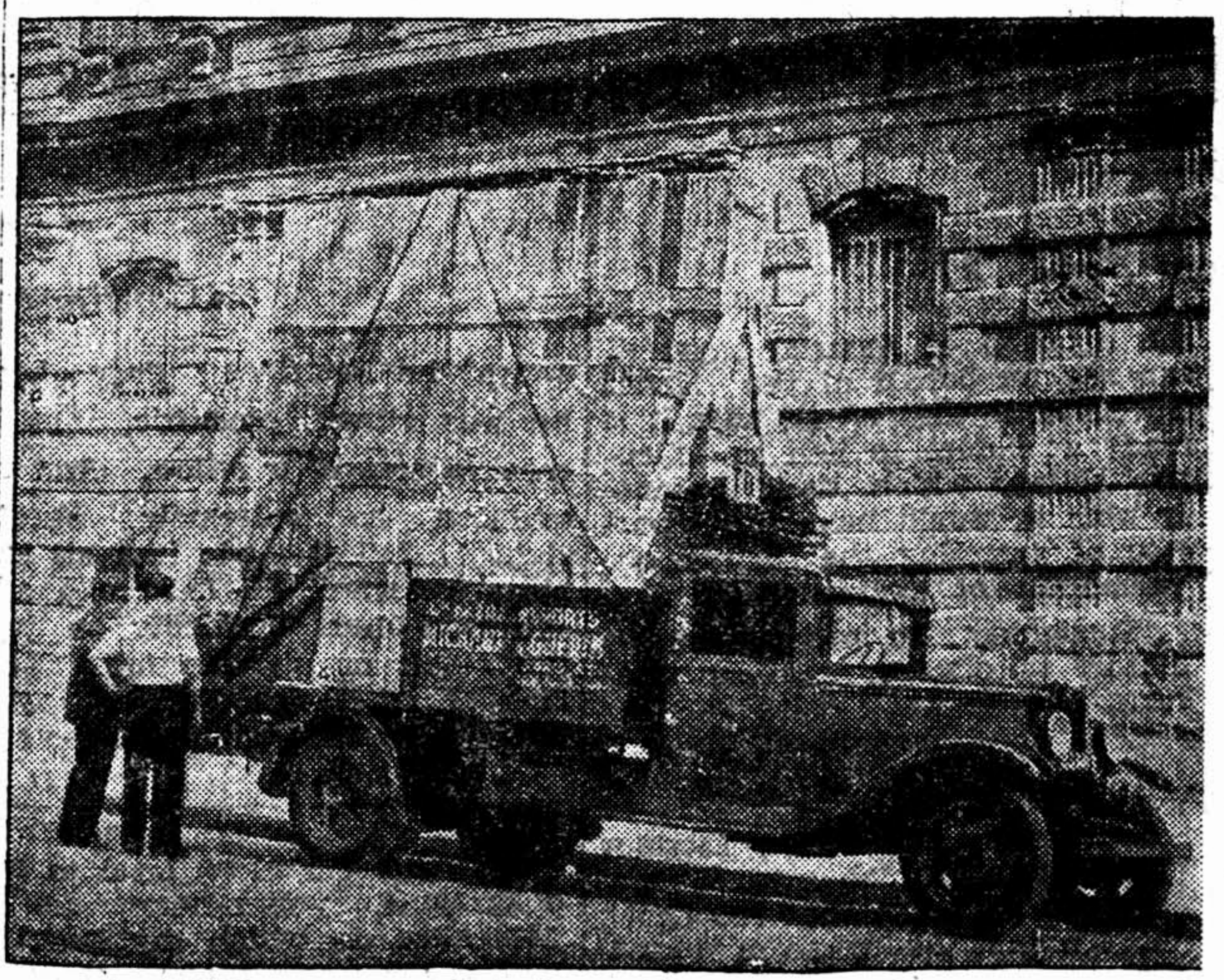


The priceless art treasures in the Louvre, Paris, and other French museums and galiarics are being removed to bomb-proof shelters. **Photo shows a van-load of art treasures leaving the Louvre.**

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued from Page 25).

must have an odd number of players. First of all the players are divided into two sections, one section the "Mice," and the other the "Cats", with odd person out.

To play the game, the mice form a circle and join hands, and the cats stand behind each house, who is their partner. The odd player stands in the middle of the ring. The player in the centre throws a ball at one of the mice, and he or she must catch the ball and throw it back to the player and run round the circle, with the cat who is standing behind him or her running the other way.

If the cat gets home first, he or she takes the place of the mouse, and the mouse has to take the cat's place. If the mouse manages to get back to his or her place in the ring first, then they score one point for their side, but if not, then the cat scores a point for his side. The game goes on until all the mice have changed places with the cats. The side who gets the most points wins the game.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

POLICE Judge—What is your excuse for speeding through the town at 60 miles an hour?

Defendant—Well, your Honor, I had just heard the women of my wife's church were having a rummage sale, and I was rushing home to save my other pair of pants.

Police Judge—Acquitted. Next case.

* * * *

INJURED Client (to his attorney); "Why are you taking four-fifths of my compensation?"

Lawyer: "I furnish the skill and eloquence, and the necessary legal learning for your case."

Injured Client: "Yes, but I furnish the case."

Lawyer: "Bosh! Anybody could fall down a coal hole."

* * * *

"MUMMY," said Bobby, "if a poor, hungry boy came to the back door and asked for something to eat, would you give him that piece of tart that was left over from dinner?" "Why, of course I would in a minute", said the mother. "Good!" said Bobby. "Just wait till I go round to the back door!"

* * * *

THE little girl was informing everyone of the fact that she had a new baby brother at her house.

"That's fine," said a neighbour, and, thinking to be facetious, went on to ask slyly, "and he is going to stay?"

"I think so," was the reply. "Anyway he's got his things off"

* * * *

A NEGRO who had been exploring chicken coops, heard that the sheriff was after him. Hastily he sought the railway station, and asked for a ticket to the end of the line on the fastest train. "Our fastest train left just ten minutes ago," he was told. "Well," gasped the Negro, "Jes' give me a ticket an' point out de track."

* * * *

BETTY (just engaged): Doris, can you imagine what it is like to be in love, to sit next to the man you adore and feel your innermost soul vibrate?

Doris: "Of course, my dear. I feel like that everytime Joe takes me out on his motor-bike.

* * * *

WHAT were those unusual greens we had to-night, Cook?"

"You remember, ma'am. you said those geraniums in the garden looked so lovely you could eat them?"

"Yes."

"Well, you have!"

"OH, listen to that marvellous 'swing' music!"

"That's classical music they're playing".

"Well, it sounds good enough to be 'swing'."

* * * *

"AT 20 you left the country and came to the city. And for twenty-five years you've been working very hard. What for?"

"To get money to live in the country."

* * * *

FIRST GOLFER—An' hoo did ye play th' day, Jamie?

Second Golfer—Verra bad, Sandy, verra bad, an' Ah'll need tae play a' season noo, for Ah've just paid ma subscription.

* * * *

"MOTHER", said a little boy after coming from a walk "I've seen a man who make horses."

"Are you sure?" asked his mother.

"Yes", he replied. "He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him; he was just nailing on his back feet."

* * * *

"WELL, well," said the genial visitor, "and what sort of a chemist does your little boy want to be—pharmaceutical, analytical, industrial...........?"

"Cash," said the child.

A salesman was dismissed because of a lack of courtesy to customers. A month later the sales manager spotted him walking about in a police uniform.

"I see you have joined the force. Jones," said the manager.

"Yes, this is what I've been looking for all my life. On this job the customer is always wrong."

* * * *

THE squire showed his guest to his bedroom.

"I hope you're not nervous, old chap," he said, "but this room is supposed to be haunted."

"Haunted!" exclaimed the guest. "What by?"

"A wraith—a spectre!" replied the squire.

"A w-w-what?" cried the other.

"A wraith—a spectre."

The guest gave a deep sigh of relief, and the colour returned to his cheeks.

"Oh, that's all right!" he said at last. "At first I thought you said a rate collector."

* * * *

A man went to see his doctor about a pain in his back, which had been troubling him since morning. The doctor gave him the once-over, and in a few seconds the pain vanished.

The caller was overjoyed, and said, "That's quick work, doctor; was it rheumatism?"

"No," was the reply. "Your braces were twisted!"

"GRANDMOTHER (impatiently) —Dorothy, I do wish you would keep quiet for a little while!

Dorothy—I'll try, grandma, but please don't scold me. Just remember that if it wasn't for me you wouldn't be a grandma at all!

* * * *

THE plumber, aged twenty, had been called up for the Militia. He went in for his trade test, and was asked to make a joint in a lead pipe.

When the job was finished, the officer wrote on the man's paper: "Joint very neatly done."

A day or two later the man found himself posted as head cook in the officers' mess.

* * * *

"RUN upstairs, Johnny, and bring me baby's nightgown," ordered the mother.

"I can't be bothered," replied Johnny.

"Oh, Johnny, if you're not kind to your little sister she'll put on her wings and fly back to heaven" said the mother.

"Well, let her put on her wings and fly upstairs for her nightgown," retorted the youngster.

* * * *

SAID the film applicant: "I'm an animal impersonator."

"I can see that," replied the producer, "but what do you do for a living?"

Our Humorist At Large

"What are you looking for? Somewhere to dig?

"No! We're trying to find the place where we buried Uncle Bob!"

"It was good of you to give me that dance Miss Jones—"

Injured Damsel. "You're telling me."

"But surely it isn't healthy to have the pig-sty so near the house?"

"Aw, that's arl right miss. They pigs b'aint as finicky as arl that."

SOVIET SIDELIGHTS

(Continued From Page 2)

selves have only to write the word 'neutrality' on their frontiers and the blaze will stop at these frontiers, if they have forgotten the fresh lessons of history, it is their business.

"Unfortunately even now they often put their neutrality at the service of the aggressive forces."

* * * *

September 21, 1937, Litvinov says: "How illusory are the hopes that collaboration can be successful between States which pursue different aims, which have contrary conceptions of international life and the mutual rights and duties of nations.

"There can be no synthesis between aggression and non-aggression, between peace and war."

* * * *

March 17, 1938, Litvinov (after the invasion of Austria) says: "I can say on behalf of the Soviet Government that on its part it is ready as before to join in collective actions which, decided jointly with it, would have the purpose of arresting the further development of aggression.

"It agrees to proceed immediately to discuss practical measures."

* * * *

September 21, 1938, Litvinov (just before Munich says, "It was only two days ago that the Czech Government addressed a formal inquiry to my Government as to whether the Soviet Union is prepared, in accordance with the Soviet-Czech pact, to render Czecho-Slovakia immediate and effective aid if France, loyal to her obligations, will render similar assistance, to which my Government gave a clear answer in the affirmative."

* * * *

November 8, 1937. "Pravda," organ of the Russian Government, says, "The Soviet Union is the true guardian of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

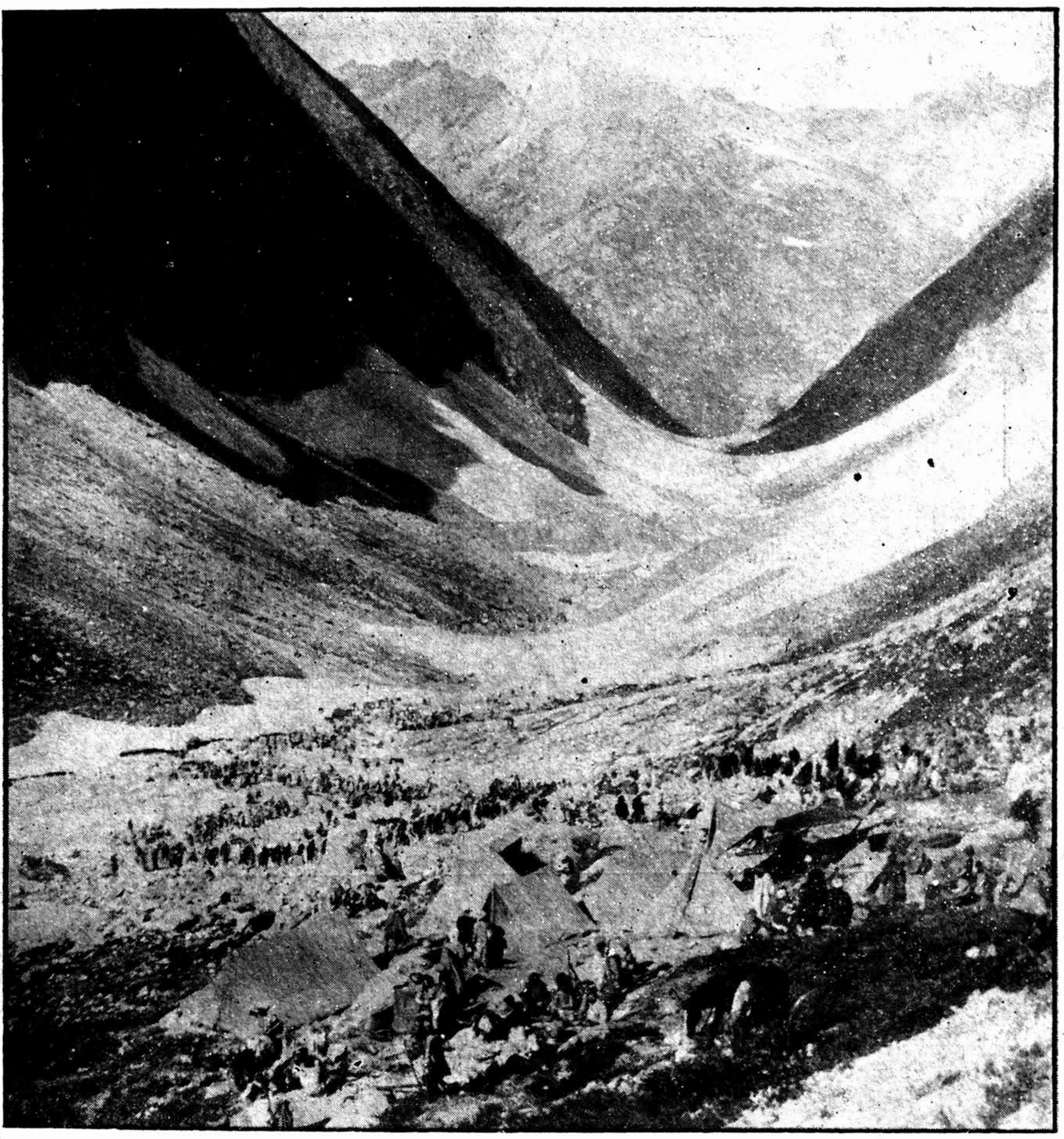
"It pursues a firm and consistent policy to save mankind from the new war of Imperialist slaughter."—"Daily Herald."

Just A Smile

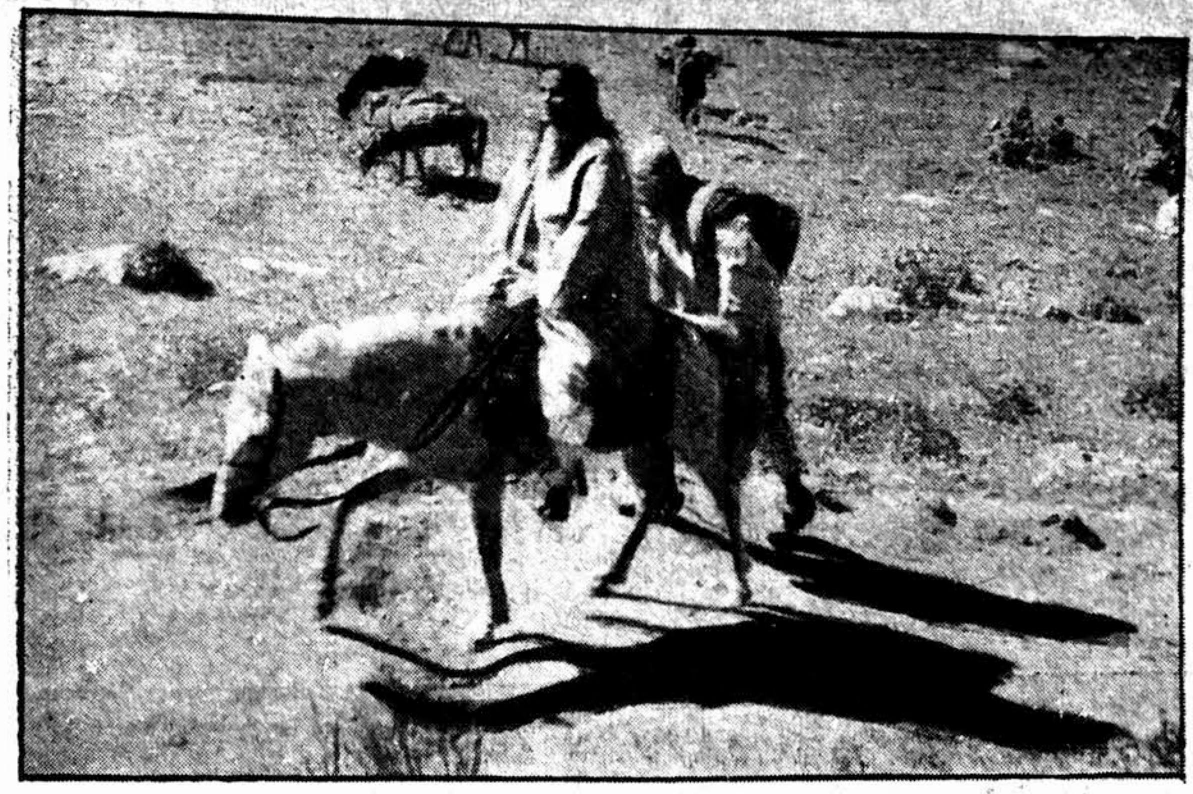
(Continued From Page 8)

group" he mentions. Poor chap, he was always eccentric, half-cracked sort of a fellow. And in addition so extremely short-sighted, that it made him all the more awkward. All this mad admiration must decidedly be just the result of his blindness and lack of spectacles. For, do you know who the wonderful person he describes, his "spirit of the casuarina" is?....It's that teacher we had here some months back and who was dismissed".

I recollected. And I was perplexed. Could it be true?....I could hardly believe it....That pale sickly, almost idiotic-looking girl!....Poor love-lorn....short-sighted Arcanjo!....that "smile" ....just a pitiful grin....



Every year thousands of Hindus make the pilgrimage to Holy Amar Nath. Above is a section of the large crowd of pilgrims who made the trip last month.



One of the women devotees on her arduous journey.

Sadhus camping at Chandanwari, end of the first stage of the journey.

(Photos by R. Dutt).

A. R. P. A street lamp at Chowpatty being painted Blue.

(Photo by Vasant Phatak).

Great Expectations.

(Photo by Vasant Phatak).

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